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Catarrh

Has arrived at Camp-
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D. E. Campbell, cor. Fort and Douglas.

The Daily Colonist.

ESTABLISHED 1858

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VICTORIA B. C., SUNDAY, APRIL 14, 1907

NO 106

Printemps

SPRINGTIME is the popular season for weddings, hence at this season our showroom—the popular gift centre—is filled with a large and extremely beautiful selection of exclusive and most suitable wedding gifts.

YOU WILL FIND a brilliant array of Cut Glass, an ever popular and most durable form of wedding present; Carver Rests, Salt Cellars, Cream and Sugar Sets, Decanters, Water Jugs, and hundreds of useful articles to decorate The Bride's table and remind the happy couple of you.

THERE ARE cases filled with exquisite Art China; beautiful Vases in Dresden Ware; Amphora; Royal Bonn; Imperial Crown China of Austria; Satsuma and Cloisonne. Also rare specimens of Venetian Glass, engraved and decorated in pure gold.

OUR DISPLAY of Sterling Silver Goods needs no demonstration; a glance at the row of cases filled with Tea and Coffee Services, Toilet Articles, Photo Frames and Novelties will convince you of the wealth of selection.

OUR WEDDING GIFTS range in price from \$50 up to \$100 and at all intermediate prices.

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GARDEN SEEDS

In a few weeks, the gardens of Victoria will be filled with beautiful flowers and succulent vegetables—that is, if you BUY THE RIGHT SEEDS NOW. We Sell Them.

STEELE-BRIGGS', JAY'S, FERRY'S
At Bedrock Prices.

DIXI H. ROSS & CO.

Independent Grocers. 111 Government Street.

For the Ladies

Who care to dress their feet well. Shiney leathers are the height of fashion.

PATENT COLT OXFORDS, Blucher and Sailor Tie Effects, from \$3.00 to \$5.00

PATENT COLT BOOTS, Blucher or Lace Effects, from \$3.50 to \$5.00

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35 JOHNSON STREET.

"Your Shoes will be right if you get them here."

Reading Crackers

Huntley & Palmers Reading Crackers, per tin - - 35c

The most perfect form of cream cracker.

THE SAUNDERS GROCERY CO., LTD.

PHONE 28. TRY THE OLD STORE. JOHNSON ST.

Direct from the Pearl of the Antipodes.

NEW ZEALAND

PURE CLOVER HONEY, 2 LB. TINS 50c. EACH

We are introducing this fine line for the first time in Victoria. Be sure and secure a tin. Only a limited supply.

The West End Grocery Co.

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TRY US 42 Government Street

BRITAIN'S PROPOSALS IN REGARD TO ARMAMENT

Steps Will Be Taken to Bring Question Before Conference

DISCUSSION SHOULD HAVE EFFECT

Public Men Generally Inclined to Expect Little Result From the Meeting

London, April 13.—The delegates who will represent Great Britain at the Hague peace conference have been selected, and their names will be announced in a few days.

Considering the prominent part Britain will take in the conference, in view of her proposals for the reduction of the expenditure on armaments, there is little public interest shown here. In the approaching meetings this is largely due to the belief among public men that the discussions will have no result so far as the more important subjects are concerned, owing to the great divergency in opinion among the powers, and the decision of several governments to abstain from participating in the discussion of any articles of the Russian programme which they believe will not lead to useful results.

The same opinion is held to a certain extent in official circles here, but nevertheless the British delegates will be instructed to bring up the question of the reduction of expenditures on armaments. They will broach the subject immediately after M. Nieldorff's opening address, in which the chief Russian delegate will explain the programme, if the subject is not included in that programme. Great Britain is taking this step not because of the belief that the powers will agree to reduce their armaments, but because she believes that the discussion will have a good moral effect among the people of the various countries. The British government, therefore, does not understand why Germany should dissent from the proposal to bring up the question, as to nullify it her delegates would simply have to vote against it.

MUTINY OF PRISONERS

Riga, Russia, April 13.—There was a serious mutiny in the local prison today. Thirty three inmates attacked and overcame the superintendent and wardens of the establishment. Troops were then summoned, and the conditions were such that they had to fire. Seven of the mutineers were killed and twelve wounded. Nine soldiers sustained wounds during the affair, which lasted an hour. The superintendent of the prison was badly beaten.

CANADIAN PACIFIC IN NEW BRUNSWICK

Possibility of L'Etang Becoming Rival of St. John for Terminal Point

Montreal, April 13.—D. McNicoll, of the Canadian Pacific Railway was interviewed with reference to reports from New Brunswick that on a recent visit to that province he inspected the port of L'Etang, of which there has been some talk lately becoming a rival to St. John as the C. P. R. Atlantic terminal and winter port. Color has been lent to the rumor that the C. P. R. was interested in this place as a possible shipping port through the fact that a charter has been obtained to build a branch line there, and which the C. P. R. was popularly supposed to be behind.

Mr. McNicoll acknowledged that he had been to L'Etang and he added: "I may say that I was favorably impressed with the place." He gave it to be understood that the C. P. R. is now interested in a proposed railway to that place, whatever its future course in that may be.

GATHERING EVIDENCE

Developments Expected in Mrs. Perkins' Case.

Cayuga, Ont., April 13.—Startling developments are expected when Mrs. Perkins comes up for trial in a few

days to answer to the charge of murdering her husband. Detective Greer has been in this vicinity all week, spending several days in town, one at Dunville and a couple at Cantfield. It is felt by the crown that the poison can be traced from its purchaser to the time when it was taken by Henry Perkins, the dead man.

John Perkins, brother of the deceased, has been working in the interest of the crown, he having come from the northwest for the purpose of finding out what caused his brother's death. Mrs. Perkins is by no means resigned. She at times bursts into paroxysms of grief and rage. She also uses bitter language against her enemies, as she terms them.

FIRE AT DALHOUSIE.

Dalhousie, N. B., April 13.—The Restigouche Woodworking company's plant has been destroyed by fire.

FAMILY BURNED TO DEATH.

Fort Worth, Tex., April 13.—An entire family, reported to consist of eight persons, was burned to death early today in a fire at Gunter, Texas.

AUTO. PARTY HURT.

Savannah, April 13.—A sight-seeing automobile, filled with tourists, was run down by a railroad engine here today. Several persons were hurt, some of them fatally.

DISTRESS IN CHINA.

Shanghai, April 13.—Telegrams received by the relief committee here today from additional famine districts reports that the distress is growing worse. Some of the sufferers are contending against fever or smallpox. In addition to lack of food. Many startling incidents are reported, such as a father knocking his head on the ground as a sign of thankfulness for the relief brought by a visitor, the man being too weak to rise.

GRAND JURY INDICTS

HONDURAS LOTTERY MEN

Prominent Citizens of New Orleans and Other Cities to Be Arrested

New Orleans, April 13.—A surprise came to several prominent New Orleans citizens today from Mobile. The federal grand jury sitting in that city indicted for alleged conspiracy in violating the anti-lottery law, Albert Baldwin Sr., president of the New Orleans national bank; Chapman Hyams, capitalist; Frank T. Howard, receiver of the New Orleans water works and capitalist; David Hennion Morris, Alfred Hennion Morris. The information was communicated to this city today, and the accused were ordered to appear before United States Commissioner Chiapela and give bonds. The indictment grew out of a recent raid by the federal authorities on the Mobile office of the Honduras Lottery company. M. Baldwin is commodore of the Southern Yacht club and is one of the wealthiest and most prominent citizens of New Orleans.

Mobile, Ala., April 13.—The federal grand jury which has been in session since April 8, returned indictments today against twenty-four persons, some of them among the wealthiest men in New Orleans, in the lottery cases now being investigated. Those indicted in addition to those given in the New Orleans report are: Gen. W. L. Cabell, Dallas, Tex.; Harry W. Henderson and W. C. Henderson, of Brooklyn, N. Y.; F. X. Fitzpatrick, of Boston, Mass.; W. F. Johnson, of Cincinnati; F. I. Penac and Lewis S. Graham, of this city, who conducted the printing office where the lists were printed, and where the first raid was made; R. K. Thompson, of this city, foreman of the printing office; Joseph J. Law, of Washington, D. C. The grand jury is still in session.

COMMISSIONER RESIGNS.

Washington, April 13.—John W. Yerkes, United States commissioner of internal revenue, has resigned and his resignation has been accepted by the president. He leaves the services of the government to enter the practice of law.

ARRIVED IN LONDON.

London, April 13.—Premier Laurier and his party arrived in London this evening and were met at the railroad station by the Earl of Elgin, secretary for the colonies, Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, the Canadian high commissioner, and other officials.

CAN COME TO B. C.

Washington, April 13.—Under the regulations governing the entrance to the United States of Japanese laborers, there is no way of preventing the Japanese from Honolulu transshipping at San Francisco for British Columbia.

POWERFUL CRUISERS.

Invincible, Sister Ship to Indomitable, is Launched.

Newcastle, April 13.—The British armored cruiser Invincible was launched today from the Elswick shipyards. She is one of the trio of largest cruisers in the world, of which the first, the Indomitable, was launched on March 16th. Under the Admiralty order, the greatest secrecy was observed in the building in order to prevent any details regarding the new warship leaking out. Her dimensions are the same as those of the Indomitable. She is of 17,250 tons, is 530 feet long, exceeding the older armored cruisers by 50 feet, has turbine engines and is expected to attain the high speed of 25 knots an hour. The armament of these three cruisers includes eight 12-inch guns, almost equaling the main battery of the Dreadnaught.

"In relation to my plans," said Commander Peary, "I shall follow almost to the letter those of my last trip. I guess it won't be necessary for me to go into details about those, as they are too well known. I shall go as far north as possible with the Roosevelt, and after securing the dogs from my Eskimo friends, I shall start over the big ice fields by sleds. While en route we will establish sub-supply stations or caches, to be used in case the provisions we carry should give out. The main source of supply will be the Roosevelt.

"I am confident that I will be successful in this search for the long

QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF CONSOLIDATED COMPANY

Big Mining and Smelting Concern Making Handsome Profits

DIVIDENDS AGGREGATE \$700,000

Production of Ore and Smelting Operations in the Kootenay and Boundary Districts

Rosslane, April 13.—The usual quarterly dividend of 2½ per cent. on the capital stock of the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Co. of Canada was declared on Friday, which is payable on May 1st. The dividend amounts to about \$120,000. This is the sixth dividend declared by the company, and up to date it has disbursed dividends aggregating over \$700,000.

Following are the shipments for the week: Centre Star, 1,350; Le Roi, 2,135; Le Roi Two, 385; White Bear, 35; White Bear (milled), 350. Total for week, 4,255, and for year to date, 71,493. At the Trail smelter the receipts of ore for the week were 4,790 tons. The Week's Output.

Nelson, April 13.—Following are the ore shipments and smelter receipts in South Eastern British Columbia districts for past week and year to date in tons:

Shipments: East of Columbia River, week, 2,474; year, 32,264. Rossland, week, 4,204; year, 69,498. Boundary Falls week, 5,344; year, 49,203. Nelson, week, 138; year, 5,329; trail, week, 4,790; year, 67,423. Northport, week, 1,467; year, 19,558. Marysville, week, 600; year, 9,000. Total, week, 36,655.

NATIONALIST ELECTED.

Dublin, April 13.—Sir Walter Nugent, Nationalist, has been elected without opposition to represent South Westminster in parliament, in succession to Donald Sullivan, deceased.

THE STORK EXPECTED SOON.

Madrid, April 13.—The court doctors now remain permanently on duty at the palace in expectation of Queen Victoria's convalescence.

ANOTHER DERAILMENT ON CANADIAN PACIFIC

Part of Transcontinental Train Thrown From Track at Sand Point

Ottawa, April 13.—The west-bound Canadian Pacific transcontinental train jumped the track at Sand Point, 55 miles west of Ottawa, after 4 o'clock this morning, as the result of a broken rail. Three passengers in the tourist car, John McBride and Charles Burr of Montreal, and G. Belanger, address unknown, were badly cut and bruised, but beyond these three no one else was injured, although all the passengers were badly shaken up. The train was slowing up, coming into the station, which accounts for the comparatively small injury. The dining car and sleeper car did not leave the track. Wrecking crews from Ottawa and Chalk River were immediately rushed to the spot to clear the tracks.

The tendency of some English magistrates to dump criminals upon Canada will be repelled by the immigration service. Prompt deportation will take place in the event of any criminal being detected.

Mr. Lancaster hopes to defeat the railway companies even yet with regard to limiting the speed of trains. He is hopeful that the Senate will still accept the measure.

PEARLY'S PLANS.

Portland, Maine, April 13.—Speaking of his forthcoming attempt to find the north pole, Commander Peary today said he expected to arrive among the ice fields by the middle of July. His equipment and crew, he said, would be practically the same as on the recently completed expedition. He will buy two hundred dogs when he arrives in Greenland. He anticipates that the trip might be made in about the same length of time as the 1905 trip, which required about sixteen months.

"In relation to my plans," said Commander Peary, "I shall follow almost to the letter those of my last trip. I guess it won't be necessary for me to go into details about those, as they are too well known. I shall go as far north as possible with the Roosevelt, and after securing the dogs from my Eskimo friends, I shall start over the big ice fields by sleds. While en route we will establish sub-supply stations or caches, to be used in case the provisions we carry should give out. The main source of supply will be the Roosevelt.

"I am confident that I will be successful in this search for the long

sought goal. At any rate it will be the supreme effort of my life, and if I am not successful I may be ready to say that the pole is beyond the reach of man."

NEXT ROYAL MEETING.

Rome, April 13.—It was officially announced today that King Edward and King Victor Emmanuel will meet April 18 at Gaeta. As Queen Alexandra will accompany King Edward it is expected that Queen Helena will also go to Gaeta. A grand naval review will be held in the Gulf of Gaeta of the British and Italian squadrons of warships.

NOVASCOTIA SALARIES

Halifax, April 13.—The salaries of members of the Nova Scotia government will be hereafter \$5000 annually. In addition to their sessional indemnity of \$500 as members of the legislature, and the premier will have \$1000 extra. A bill to give effect to this has been introduced in the house of assembly.

CHINA IS PLEASED.

Tokio, April 13.—China has transmitted a note to Japan expressing hearty approval of the complete withdrawal of Japanese troops from Manchuria. It is expected that Japan will reduce the railroad guards in Manchuria to less than half the stipulated number.

I.

Use Electric Power

THOSE WHO HAVE USED IT WILL HAVE NO OTHER

Mr. W. F. Bullen, Managing Director of the B. C. Marine and Railways Co., Ltd., says:—During the past three months we have installed extra sixty-five h.p. motors to run the air compressor plant in our ship building yards. We are exceedingly pleased with the result. The service is good and the charges moderate.

All our other customers are equally satisfied. Call and get particulars.

B. C. ELECTRIC RAILWAY CO.
Corner Fort and Langley Streets.

SOAP GOOD SOAP

Home Rule, large bars, 7 for \$1.00

Mikado, large bars, 7 for - - \$1.00

Ivory Soap, for flannels, 2 bars for 25c

W. O. WALLACE

Cor. Yates and Douglas Sts. Tel. 312. The Family Grocer

WILSONS
MEN'S FURNISHERS

Spring Suits

ARE BUILT in the finest Scotch, Yorkshire, and West of England suitings.

ARE PERFECTLY FINISHED internally as well as externally; that is why WILSON'S SUITS retain their correct fit much longer than others.

PRICES are graded in accordance with the cost of material used, viz., per suit—

\$12.00, \$15.00,
\$18.00, \$20.00.



WILSONS
83 YATES ST VICTORIA, B.C.

White Swan Soap Wrappers ARE WORTH MONEY

Don't throw them away or destroy them. We will exchange them for valuable premiums. Drop us a postcard and we will mail you a catalogue of premiums free.

B. C. SOAP WORKS
VICTORIA

STRIVING FOR ENGLAND

Canada and Australia Need Willing British Workers

London, April 6.—A keen struggle is going on between Canada and Australia for the British emigrants who leave these shores every year. Both colonies proclaim their need of men, and their agents are equally alert in endeavoring to paint the prospects of their respective lands in the most favorable light.

Mr. Walker, chief of the Canadian emigration office, is the authority for the statement that the construction of the new Grand Trunk railway, which is to stretch across the continent, and will be 4,000 miles in length, will take at least seven years to complete.

"Sixty thousand men will be wanted as soon as they can be had," he said; "but they must be resolute workers. An idle man who fails here will fail in Canada if he is idle."

About two years ago Mrs. Close pro-

pounded a scheme to the various boards of guardians in the Metropolis for the bringing up of workhouse children in the country districts of Canada. No practical steps were taken, however, by any board of guardians to put it into operation. Mrs. Close, therefore, decided to make an experiment with ten children at her own expense. She visited Canada and obtained a model farm at Nauwigeawuk, N. B., and last June eight boys and two girls, ranging in age from 10 to 14, left England. They were in charge of a lady who now writes glowingly to Mrs. Close o her progress, and Mrs. Close is satisfied that her scheme is a pronounced success.

WINDSOR TABLE SALT
—never a suspicion of grittiness—
you taste the piquant savor—the
crystal melts unconsciously.

EXHIBITION BOARD AFTER EXTRA GRANT

Will Ask Council for Recompense for Loss of Baseball Revenue

MANY CHANGES IN PRIZE LIST

Revision of Awards Shows Fewer Prizes But Bigger Amounts for All Classes in List

The committee of management of the British Columbia Agricultural association will throw a bomb into the camp of the city council tomorrow evening when they ask for an extra \$1.00 in lieu of the revenue that has been lost from the baseball club by the action of the board in holding up the work on the park until it is too late to have it ready in time for the opening of the baseball season. Early in the season when a baseball park was first mooted those behind the organization of a ball team practically gave a guarantee that the association's share of the receipts from baseball would be very little less than \$1,000 and on the face of this, the committee had arrangements made to have ball played at the new park this season. The arrangements, however, were all set back when at a meeting of the city council the necessary grant was not forthcoming and work was stopped. For nearly a week absolutely nothing was done towards the improvement of the park, and after squabbling for several days the council granted \$200 to be used in fixing the grounds, but no provision

made for a grand stand, without which the expenditure on the grounds would have been probably a waste of money.

Since the council has made their grant to the committee, the latter has lost no time in re-starting the work and yesterday the men were making good progress, the ball players are negotiating with the Oak Bay Park association they have not commenced work on the ball grounds. At present the track is all torn up and for the next three or four weeks considerable work will be done. When completed the track will compare favorably with any on the coast. The turns are being banked about five feet and in the future there should be no complaints that the turns are not high

• • • • •
THE STAGE.
• • • • •

BAKERS ON STRIKE Toulon Men Make Red Flag Demonstrations

Toulon, April 13.—A strike of the bakers of the city was inaugurated yesterday, and was accompanied by more or less disorder. Several meetings were held ending in blows between those in favor of working and those who wanted to go on strike.

Demonstrations before the baker shops in which red flags made their appearance were dispersed by the police.

There has been no lack of bread as the authorities placed the military bakers at the disposal of the master bakers. This measure resulted in the appearance of a violently worded proclamation from the arsenal employees attacking the government and summoning a mass meeting of all the state employees for Sunday.

DIED IN THE NORTH

Body of G. J. A. Pocklington Brought to Vancouver

Vancouver, April 13.—The body of G. J. A. Pocklington, an Englishman who has a cousin in Victoria, was brought from up the coast today. He had been living in a small settlement up the coast, and was found there when the steamer Chieftain called with supplies three days ago. He was alone and at once gave the boat's crew a list of articles he needed for the camp. The men then went back to the steamer. When they returned Pocklington was still seated in a chair with pistol in his left hand and blood streaming from his head. He died in a few hours.

His relatives in the Old Country supplied him with plenty of money, and he had \$700 in his pockets.

Watson Theatre

The ninth and last week of the Pringle company's engagement here will be taken up with the production of two very high class rotary plays recently secured from eastern playbrokers. The first to be presented will be the interesting five act detection play entitled "Caught in the Web." This play is of English origin and when introduced on the American stage met with instant success. There is not a dull moment in the play and its comedy is one of its principal features.

It is the aim of the Pringle company to return here for the summer after playing their date in Nanaimo, Ladysmith and Cumberland, consequently they will give their patrons two of their very best plays to close their present engagement. The Pacific coast is the home of the Pringle company and the management will make every effort to retain the esteem in which his patrons of the past nine weeks hold him.

CANADA IN NEW ZEALAND.

Canadian Exhibit at the Christchurch Exposition Was One of Features.

Lieut.-Col. A. L. Jarvis, I.S.O., secretary of the department of agriculture, Ottawa, who has been touring New Zealand, returned on the Allen liner Pondo, accompanied by Mrs. Jarvis.

While in New Zealand, Col. Jarvis acted as agent for the Canadian government at the international exposition, held at Christchurch, New Zealand. He stated in an interview that the Canadian exhibit was a feature of

THE FREE LANCE.

Sousa's Free Lance

John Philip Sousa's newest comic opera, "The Free Lance," with book and lyrics by that well known librettist Harry B. Smith, and with Joseph Cawthorn as the stellar features of the original cast, which appeared at the New Amsterdam Theatre, New York, last fall, will be the attraction at the Victoria Theatre, Thursday, April 18.

Mr. Sousa, apart from composing some of the most stirring march music, has, in collaboration with others, turned out several successful operas, but it is the consensus of critical opinion that in composing "The Free Lance" he has given the musical stage of America his best offering.

"The Free Lance" is described as being a genuine comic opera, in which the librettist has evolved as finished a story as he did in his great success "Robin Hood," more than a decade ago. The output of Sousa and Smith is described as being a perfectly legitimate and commendable operatic composition of the opera comique style. The American March King is said to have written a score that is immensely superior to the bottle and rag time sort of music that the public has become habituated to enjoy in modern musical comedies. The dialogue is bright, and there is plenty of it, yet the atmosphere is essentially and consistently operatic. The martial spirit and masculine vigor of Sousa's music which invariably and deservedly arrests public attention, is in evidence in "The Free Lance" from the rise of the curtain to its final fall.

There is especially one march number entitled "On to Victoria" which is considered a worthy successor to "The Washington Post" and "The Stars and Stripes Forever." Mr. Smith's book is a real comic story, cleverly unfolded with many ingeniously developed situations. The lyrics possess a very catchy, rhythmic quality and many are distinguished by a charming poetic fancy.

Messrs. Klaw & Erlanger have given "The Free Lance" a most magnificent costume and scenic embellishment, and there is a singing chorus of seventy-five voices.

Mrs. Wiggs of Cabbage Patch

Written by a woman and dramatized by a woman, "Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch" which comes to the Victoria Theatre, Tuesday, April 16, utterly dispenses the popular fallacy that women have no sense of humor. The play is thoroughly satisfying funny in every sense of the word, and the clever lines of the book are heightened to a great degree by the little infinitesimal touches that only the most clever actors can give and that must be seen to be appreciated. Never has a play been more obviously a character study with the plot woven about it than this of "Mrs. Wiggs" but it is surprising how smoothly it leads from one phase to another, and how interesting even the most commonplace incidents become with Mrs. Alice Heggen Rice's halo of appreciable understanding shedding its light upon them. The humor is of the best and highest as it is drawn solely from the little incidents of everyday life that can amuse us so infinitely if we do not let ourselves "get soured" as Mrs. Wiggs expresses it. The development of this commonplace side of things is missional work, for it reminds everyone how much real amusement can come out of even the most unfortunate circumstances and gives a code of living that if carried out would certainly make the world a much better place. Mrs. Wiggs with her pathetically funny philosophy, is at once a source of laughter and to the thought a mild but well pointed sermon. There are scarcely words to describe Mrs. Hazy and her "matrimonial venture," Mr. Stubbins. In each costume Mrs. Hazy is absolutely more ridiculous than in the preceding one, and her appearance is that of a need to stand in the audience to uncontrollable laughter. She reveals new comic possibilities in spinsterhood and matrimony. Lovett, Mary, an appealing as she is in the book, is made even more so in the play. All the characters of the Cabbage Patch, to the number of thirty, appear in the play, and even the goat and Cuby, the "it horse," travel with the production. The stage setting is a photographic reproduction of the world-famous Louisville Cabbage Patch where Mrs. Bass, the original of Mrs. Wiggs still lives.

The second issue will be sent forward in about two months time and this year will see the fair better advertised than it has ever been before. Already the committee has secured the assurance from the C. P. R. that half rates, both passenger and freight, will be given from all points on either lines. This is an advantage never before enjoyed by the local fair and the benefits that will be derived from it are expected to be numerous. From now till the time of the fair, the secretary will be working on the minor details and it is expected that the exhibition will not only be larger, but will be better attended than it has been in past years.

The New Grand

The dramatic field has lost some of its most prominent stars of late, the allurements of the "continuous" having proven a strong magnet, and among the most recent acquisitions to vaudeville is the well known character actor, Archie Boyd. Mr. Boyd's most successful characterizations include Uncle Josh in "The Old Homestead," Ottie Tucker in "The County Fair," Uncle Nat in "Shore Acres," "Way Down East," and "The Village Postmaster." During the coming week he will be seen as the headline feature at the New Grand in his new rural playlet "After Many Years," in which he

is ably supported by Mr. Harry Knowles.

The Bennett Sisters are two clever soubrettes who present a singing and dancing sketch that is considerably above the ordinary for that class of work. Their character changes are at once original and striking. They both possess pleasing and powerful voices, and the younger of the two is a clever dancer.

Barrington is a ventriloquist, an artist in his line, who, with the aid of an array of dummies, gives a turn that abounds with mirth and music, and it is all so cleverly done that it is hard to realize that the disinterested individual, behind the dummies is doing it all without the slightest movement of his lips.

Fred H. Stansfield, comedian and minstrel has a good turn which keeps the audience in roars of laughter. His imitations of domestic fowls are particularly good. Miss Maud Caline is billed as an up-to-date vocalist and comes well recommended. Geo. F. Keane will sing the illustrated song "Far Well, My Old Kentucky." The new moving pictures will illustrate some exciting honeymoon adventures and Prof. Nagel's orchestra will play as an overture "Dark Eyes," (Spanish Serenade) by N. Moret.

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Messrs. Klaw & Erlanger have given "The Free Lance" a most magnificent costume and scenic embellishment, and there is a singing chorus of seventy-five voices.

Mrs. Wiggs of Cabbage Patch

Written by a woman and dramatized by a woman, "Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch" which comes to the Victoria Theatre, Tuesday, April 16, utterly dispenses the popular fallacy that women have no sense of humor. The play is thoroughly satisfying funny in every sense of the word, and the clever lines of the book are heightened to a great degree by the little infinitesimal touches that only the most clever actors can give and that must be seen to be appreciated. Never has a play been more obviously a character study with the plot woven about it than this of "Mrs. Wiggs" but it is surprising how smoothly it leads from one phase to another, and how interesting even the most commonplace incidents become with Mrs. Alice Heggen Rice's halo of appreciable understanding shedding its light upon them. The humor is of the best and highest as it is drawn solely from the little incidents of everyday life that can amuse us so infinitely if we do not let ourselves "get soured" as Mrs. Wiggs expresses it. The development of this commonplace side of things is missional work, for it reminds everyone how much real amusement can come out of even the most unfortunate circumstances and gives a code of living that if carried out would certainly make the world a much better place. Mrs. Wiggs with her pathetically funny philosophy, is at once a source of laughter and to the thought a mild but well pointed sermon. There are scarcely words to describe Mrs. Hazy and her "matrimonial venture," Mr. Stubbins. In each costume Mrs. Hazy is absolutely more ridiculous than in the preceding one, and her appearance is that of a need to stand in the audience to uncontrollable laughter. She reveals new comic possibilities in spinsterhood and matrimony. Lovett, Mary, an appealing as she is in the book, is made even more so in the play. All the characters of the Cabbage Patch, to the number of thirty, appear in the play, and even the goat and Cuby, the "it horse," travel with the production. The stage setting is a photographic reproduction of the world-famous Louisville Cabbage Patch where Mrs. Bass, the original of Mrs. Wiggs still lives.

The second issue will be sent forward in about two months time and this year will see the fair better advertised than it has ever been before. Already the committee has secured the assurance from the C. P. R. that half rates, both passenger and freight, will be given from all points on either lines. This is an advantage never before enjoyed by the local fair and the benefits that will be derived from it are expected to be numerous. From now till the time of the fair, the secretary will be working on the minor details and it is expected that the exhibition will not only be larger, but will be better attended than it has been in past years.

The New Grand

The dramatic field has lost some of its most prominent stars of late, the allurements of the "continuous" having proven a strong magnet, and among the most recent acquisitions to vaudeville is the well known character actor, Archie Boyd. Mr. Boyd's most successful characterizations include Uncle Josh in "The Old Homestead," Ottie Tucker in "The County Fair," Uncle Nat in "Shore Acres," "Way Down East," and "The Village Postmaster." During the coming week he will be seen as the headline feature at the New Grand in his new rural playlet "After Many Years," in which he

is ably supported by Mr. Harry Knowles.

The Bennett Sisters are two clever soubrettes who present a singing and dancing sketch that is considerably above the ordinary for that class of work. Their character changes are at once original and

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5-room cottage and corner lot, James Bay \$1,550

5-room cottage and lot, South Pandora street \$1,150

4½ Acres, Saanich road, in city limits \$5,450

17 Acres, Richmond road, in city limits \$21,000

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TOO LATE TO INCREASE SALARIES OF TEACHERS

Resolution is Passed at a Special Meeting of the School Board

"Moved by Trustee Lewis and seconded by Trustee McKeown. That the teachers be informed that while in sympathy with their desire for an increase of salaries this board regrets that as the annual estimate of expenditure for the current year has already been submitted to the city council, it cannot at the present time see its way open to compliance with the request, but that the question will be given fair consideration at the next annual revision of the salary list."

Such was the resolution passed at the special meeting of the board of school trustees called yesterday afternoon for the express purpose of considering the salary increase question. The matter was thoroughly discussed.

There was a full attendance of the members of the board, and the deliberations lasted for two hours. As a result of the consideration of the whole matter it was decided by a majority of the board that it was too late to increase the salaries this year, and the resolution given above was accordingly passed. All hopes on the part of the teachers for securing a raise this year have thus been taken away.

Trustee Lewis' motion was not arrived at until several other resolutions had been made and lost, and numerous suggestions had emanated from the various members of the board.

Trustee Huggett was the first to make a definite move in the matter. He reintroduced the motion which he made at the last regular meeting of the board, but which was not then passed upon, to the effect that after Aug. 1, 1907 the salaries of all the members of the teaching staff who had been in the employ of the city since Aug. 1, 1906 be raised ten per cent.

The board, however, did not favor this arrangement, and when it came to the vote it was turned down. It was pointed out that the board would be placing itself in a difficult position by undertaking beforehand to raise the salaries of all the teachers without exception. While admitting that on the whole the teachers were underpaid, many members of the board expressed themselves as entertaining doubts as to whether some few were not on the other hand being overpaid. It was thought that it would be very ill advised to guarantee to raise all salaries ten per cent, irrespective of the merits of the teachers concerned.

In order to get over this difficulty it was suggested that the council be asked to grant the board a supplementary estimate, a sum of money amounting to ten per cent. of the amount now appropriated for salaries. When the first estimates were passed the council granted the board \$64,000 for this purpose and it was suggested that that body be asked to add to this \$6,400. In this way it was pointed out the board would have a large sum of money on hand, which could be distributed among the teachers as the board saw fit. Those who were particularly deserving could then get more than ten per cent. of a raise while those who were considered to be earning no more than their present salary could be left in the same position as they are at present. The board would be binding itself beforehand to raise the salaries of none of the teachers.

The board was inclined to favor this suggestion, and Trustee Huggett introduced a motion, somewhat to this effect. Trustee Huggett wished the board to ask the council to grant on a supplementary estimate an appropriation amounting to ten per cent. of the present value of the appropriation for teachers salaries, and while as good as guaranteeing in the majority of cases a raise in the salary of ten per cent. his motion left the way open for the board to adjust the raise as they saw fit or to leave any salaries as they now stand. No definite guarantee would have been made to the teachers by Trustee Huggett's second motion that they would all receive a full raise of ten per cent.

This motion was seconded by Trustee Riddell and was the cause of considerable discussion. With the exception of the mover and seconder the majority did not favor the submitting of a supplementary estimate to the council.

In the first place it was pointed out that there were serious doubts as to the legality of such a course. Attention was drawn to the fact that in Vancouver where the board had submitted supplementary estimates to the council for the purpose of securing a salary raise for the teachers, the matter was at the present time at a stand still. The supplementary estimate was when last heard of, still before the council, and from all appearances stood a strong chance of being thrown out on a point of law.

Then again it was pointed out that the proceeding would be unbusinesslike in the extreme. The board, it was stated, had considered the salary list thoroughly at the commencement of the year, and had already submitted its estimates. To attempt to revise the work at this late date would derange matters considerably, and entail much trouble to all concerned.

Finally objection was made to the course on the grounds that the estimates stood absolutely no chance of passing the council. It was pointed out that every cent of civic revenue together with \$12,000 which yet remains to be accounted for, had been appropriated by the council, and allotted to the various works of civic improvement and maintenance. The way in which the chairman of the various committees had, when the estimates were passing through the council, fought among themselves to secure all that was coming to them, and the summing up to which the estimates had been subjected before they were finally passed, were recalled by the trustees, and it was decided that the supplementary estimate would stand absolutely no chance of passing.

This being the case it was not thought worth while to go to the trouble of handing the matter on to the council—a step which would only have had the effect of diverting the attention of the teachers from the trustees to the aldermen. The aldermen, the trustees considered had troubles enough of their own, and they themselves decided to refrain from adding to them any more than was necessary.

Accordingly Trustee Lewis moved in amendment to Trustee Huggett's motion that the whole matter be laid over until the next annual revision of the salary list. His amendment was seconded by Trustee McKeown. Trustee Lewis in making his movement wished it to be distinctly understood that he favored some increase in the salaries of many of the members of the staff. "I have been quoted," said

he, in discussing the question after the meeting, "as being opposed to any raise in the salaries of the teachers. Well, that is not the case. I think that many of the teachers are underpaid, and I should like to see their salaries raised, but I don't think that it is possible to do it this year. I must say, however, that I hardly liked the way in which they went about getting their raise. I described the petition as a 'hold up' when it first came to the attention of the board. I must admit that. Of course I spoke jocularly, but all the same I think that they might have gone about the matter a little more tactfully."

Trustee Lewis' amendment was discussed for some time, and then Trustee Huggett, seeing from the attitude of the other members of the board, that his resolution stood a poor chance of passing, consented to withdraw it. Trustee Lewis' amendment consequently became the motion, and on being put to the vote it was passed by a majority of four to two. For the affirmative were Chairman Jay, Trustee Lewis, Trustee McKeown, and Trustee Mrs. Jenkins, while for the negative were Trustee Huggett and Trustee Riddell.

The resolution having been passed the board immediately adjourned.

—o—

MANY IMPROVEMENTS PLANNED FOR STREETS

Sidewalks for Twenty-Three City Thoroughfares Proposed By Committee

A big addition will be made to the programme of the streets, bridges and sewer committee of the city council at the regular weekly session of the council tomorrow night. The programme is even now a large one, enough work on the local improvement plan having been laid out to keep the city engineer and his staff busy for a long time to come. Ald. Henderson, the chairman of the committee, is however, inexorable, and the programme is continually growing.

The addition which will be made tomorrow evening will be the largest item of work which has been placed on the programme since it was decided to widen and regrade Fort street. It is in fact nothing less than the building of several miles of permanent sidewalks in various parts of the city. Twenty-three streets in all will be dealt with, the walks being variably on one or both sides of the street. Boulevards will be provided for the walks in the residential streets, while those in the business portion of the city will be provided with gutters and curbs of iron or stone. The work will be done on the local improvement plan, but just what the cost will be has not yet been determined.

The recommendation that the work be carried out will come in the form of a report from the streets, bridges and sewer committee, and this will, of course, have to pass the council before it will come into force. That it will pass, however, there is not the slightest doubt. Once the report is through the council the city engineer and assessor will prepare the necessary report as to cost, and this will in all probability be submitted to the council within a few weeks. Work will be pushed ahead with all possible speed.

The streets on which it is proposed to construct the sidewalks are as follows:

Broughton street, both sides, between Douglas and Gordon streets, with stone curb.

Broughton street, south side, between Government and Wharf streets, with stone and iron curb.

Broad street, both sides, between Fort and Broughton streets, with stone or iron curb.

Blanchard avenue, east side, between Pandora and Courtney streets, with gutter.

Belle Vue street, south side, between St. John and Montreal streets, with boulevard, curb and gutter.

Chatham street, both sides, between Store and Douglass streets, with gutter.

Caledonia avenue, south side, between Blanchard and Quadra streets, with gutter.

Cormorant street, both sides, between Blanchard avenue and Douglas street, with gutter.

Fort street, south side, between Wharf and Langley streets, with stone or iron curb.

Fisgard street, north side, between Government and Douglas streets, stone or iron curb.

Herald street, south side, between Store street and Blanchard avenue, with gutter.

Hillside avenue, south side, between Bridge and Government streets, with boulevard, curb and gutter.

Johnson street, both sides, between Blanchard avenue and Douglas street, with stone or iron curb.

Langley street, west side, between Fort and Courtney street, with stone or iron curb.

Douglas street, east side, between Hillside avenue and Market street, with gutter.

Store street, west side, between Queen's hotel and Discovery street, with stone or iron curb.

View street, both sides, between Douglas and Vancouver streets, with gutter.

Wharf street, east side, between Yates and Johnson streets, with stone or iron curb.

Wharf street, east side, between Fort and Courtney street, with stone or iron curb.

Douglas street, east side, between George road and Market street, with curb and gutter.

In addition to the above long list of sidewalks, Ald. Henderson will on Monday evening move for the improvement of Catherine street, Victoria west, on the local assessment plan. It is proposed to treat this street from the old Esquimalt road right on to the northern terminus, and while the city has it in hand it will be thoroughly regraded and macadamized, and provided with a permanent sidewalk, with curb and gutter on both sides.

This being the case it was not thought worth while to go to the trouble of handing the matter on to the council—a step which would only have had the effect of diverting the attention of the teachers from the trustees to the aldermen. The aldermen, the trustees considered had troubles enough of their own, and they themselves decided to refrain from adding to them any more than was necessary.

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AUCTION

Friday, April 19th,

The Colonist.

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J. S. H. Matson, Managing Director.

The Daily Colonist

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THE INCREASE IN ROYALTY.

There is no breach of good faith with the lumbermen in the increase of the royalty on timber from 50 cents to 75 cents. Every man who took out a timber license under the new law and every holder of timber leases know that an increase might be looked for at any time. Over and over again it has been stated in the newspapers supporting the government that such an increase was probable. One of the arguments against the government at the last election was that it had tied its hands in regard to the public domain by passing so large an area as has recently been put under license. To this the answer was made that every licensee took his area knowing that both royalty and rental were subject to increase. There are objections to the increase of rental, because it might be considered as tantamount to a violation of the law providing for the renewal of the license, although the government has the legal right to make an increase; but no such claim can be made against an increase in the royalty. The only question to be considered is whether the condition of the lumber trade is such as to warrant the advance. No one will contend that for the next twenty-one years the royalty on timber must remain at the same figure that it has stood at for the last quarter of a century. Yet if it is a breach to increase it now, it would be just as much a breach of faith to do so ten or fifteen years from now. We do not think that it can be successfully contended that the present status of the lumber industry does not warrant a higher royalty than was paid in 1884, and this the whole question at issue. We can understand that lumbermen are desirous of getting as low a rate of royalty as possible, and no fault can be found with them for exerting themselves to accomplish that purpose. They may be able to give reasons which will lead the government to alter its policy, although we hardly think they can do so; but they cannot make the claim that they have been treated in bad faith.

THE SWETTENHAM INCIDENT.

There seems unfortunately to be very little reason to doubt that a grave injustice was done an excellent public servant, when Sir Alexander Swettenham, late governor of Jamaica, was required to apologize to Admiral Davis of the United States navy for his letter written at the time of the earthquake. It seems that the governor was notified by the Colonial Office that he must apologize; he replied that he would do so, but that with his apology there would go forward his resignation. He was asked not to resign, but insisted upon doing so. As the facts have been developed it appears that the letter was a private communication between personal friends and was never intended to be published; but some newspaper man got hold of it, and the story being too good to keep, it was given to the world. At first sight nearly everyone thought that Sir Alexander had made a grave mistake, not so much because he had needlessly offended an officer of a friendly nation, but because he had refused assistance of which the people of Kingston were in sore need. As a matter of fact Admiral Davis made a great, although well-intended blunder. He had no business at all to land an armed force, and it is said that the United States government was preparing to apologize for his action when the apology from the governor arrived. This may not be quite accurate, for unfortunately it has for some time been impossible to accept implicitly statements which appear in the British press, so bitter are they against their opponents, but there is no doubt that Governor Swettenham was wholly in the right, although he may not have been very happy in his manner of asking Admiral Davis to withdraw his sailors. His mistake seems to have been that he acted personally instead of officially, but surely this was excusable in view of the great pressure upon him at the time. There is no doubt that he was greatly misjudged. The news came through United States sources, and was received at a time when every one was wondering just how severely the people of Kingston had suffered. The Colonist among the rest of the Canadian papers thought he had shown exceedingly bad judgment. But something better might have been expected from the Imperial government. A very unpleasant feature of the case is the statement made by Mr. Winston Churchill in the House of Commons. He said that Sir Alexander asked to be retired on account of age, but this proves to put it mildly, somewhat inexact. Now that the whole story is told, it looks as if Mr. Churchill had been in a very great hurry to make a favorable impression upon the United States government.

THE STATUS OF CANADA.

The Outlook, one of the prominent London weeklies, says that more Canadians share the views of Judge Longley, of Nova Scotia, who said recently that the time had come for Canada to exist as a separate nation, than care to so express themselves. We do not believe it. We are far from believing that any considerable number of Canadians look forward to the independence of the country. It is probably true that thousands of people in the Dominion are not quite satisfied with the present status of Canada, but they look for a larger measure of autonomy within the Empire and not for independence out of it. The whole drift of public sentiment is in that direction, although no one seems to have any idea how what every one desires can be brought about.

In most things Canada is now absolutely independent. It is true that theoretically the Imperial Parliament has jurisdiction over the Dominion, but that jurisdiction is a good deal like what has been said of the power of the sovereign to refuse to assent to a bill passed by Parliament—it is allowed to exist upon the understanding that it shall never be exercised. There is not the slightest probability that any attempt will ever be made to pass a law in London to apply to Canada except with the full consent of the Canadian people, constitutionally expressed through their own parliament. This is an anomalous and wholly unprecedented state of things, and a century ago would have been considered as impossible. The manner in which colonial independence has been evolved without any suggestion of separation of the Colonies from the Mother Country warrants the belief that the problems presented by existing conditions and the very natural desire of the Colonies for the fullest possible control over everything relating to themselves may be worked out, if only we possess our souls in patience and wait until questions arise before we try to solve them. It is always unwise to jump before you get to the stile, and we think we have observed a very great tendency to do that sort of thing among the people who discuss the future relations of the various parts of the Empire to each other.

CANADA AND THE NAVY.

The Navy League is going to ask the Colonial Conference for the establishment of a colonial naval militia composed of officers and men engaged in the mercantile marine. This seems a very valuable suggestion and one that will be of immensely greater value to the Empire than the building of a warship or two. The greatest source of strength which any nation can have is the possession of trained men, and it is possible for the outlying portions of the Empire to furnish these in a very considerable number.

This question in one form or another has occupied the attention of the Victoria branch of the Navy League, and it has been repeatedly urged by that body upon the attention of the Dominion government. When Mr. Prefontaine visited Victoria, he was interviewed on the subject and he expressed himself as very heartily in favor of the establishment here of a branch of the Naval Reserve, which is not very different from the proposal to be made to the Conference. After leaving this part of Canada, Mr. Prefontaine spoke on several occasions in favor of such a step, and there is little doubt that, if he had lived, he would have by the present time have been able to advance the project very considerably. As we understand the matter, his successor, Mr. Brodeur, who has gone to London, with the Premier, has also expressed himself as favorable to something of the kind being done. We are therefore quite hopeful that the memorial of the Navy League will be productive of good results.

It is rather interesting that the Boer premier of the Transvaal and the French premier of Canada arrived in England on the same day. We suppose that one of these days a Hindu premier will visit the old land.

Recent London despatches indicate that the view expressed by this paper yesterday as to the outcome of the present relations between President Roosevelt and the railway companies is very generally held there.

The great influx of settlers into the Central Provinces will lead to a great migration of the older residents of that part of Canada to Victoria and vicinity. Look out for better times than we have ever experienced here.

London Spectator suggests that the Colonies leave the British fiscal system alone and that the United Kingdom leave the Colonial fiscal systems alone. This seems like good sense. At any rate it is what the Colonist has been saying for a long time.

If the newspaper men concerned in the libel suits instituted by Mr. Emerson are correct in what they say, the trials will be something quite without parallel in the history of Canada. They allege that over five hundred witnesses will be called, and among them will be Sir Wilfrid Laurier. It is also said that the editor of the Fredericton Gleaner, which was the first paper to publish the alleged libel, will be proceeded against criminally.

The London Economist says that people outside of England have very little idea of how large a proportion of the people of the United Kingdom

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refuse to accept the fiscal doctrines with which Mr. Chamberlain's name has been so prominently associated. There is very little doubt that Mr. Chamberlain's publicity bureau has done yeoman's service in creating an impression that his propaganda went much deeper into the public conviction than it really did. It is evident that we shall have to continue to deal with a free trade England, and there is not the slightest use in our telling each other anything else.

A somewhat disheartening error was made in yesterday's Colonist in the article on March weather. From the following sentence the minus signs were omitted, which completely destroyed the value of the statement:

At Dawson—24, at Edmonton—10, at Battleford—18, at Prince Albert—17, at Winnipeg—12, at Calgary—7, at White River (Ontario)—36, at Rockliffe—23, at Ottawa—15, at Bancroft—20, at North Gower—20, at Sherbrooke (Quebec)—20, at Bronte—22, at Chatham (New Brunswick)—18, at Fredericton—17, and at St. Stephen—21. While these temperatures were being registered in other parts of the Dominion, the coldest we had it in Victoria was 29 degrees above zero.

Victoria is badly in need of a first class house, where people of means and refinement can get board and lodging. There are a few such places now, but they are filled to overflowing and the season has not yet begun. The probability is that there will be many more people in Victoria this year than ever. The class we have in mind do not care for hotels, where the principal business is of a transient character. They want something that will be more in the nature of a private boarding house, and yet will be conducted after the general manner of a hotel. They want suites of rooms so that they can have their own private parlors and be served with meals in them if they so desire. Such a house would undoubtedly do a large business. It need not be in the centre of the city. It would be the means of keeping many people here for a long period during the season of travel, and we believe would be filled all the year round.

The News-Advertiser directs attention to the necessity of steps being taken to cleanse the orchards on Indian reservations in British Columbia. It appears that an arrangement was made between the provincial and Dominion governments, whereby the former was to do the work and the latter to pay \$1,500 towards the cost of doing so. For some reason or other the Department of Indian affairs has ordered the work to be stopped. This is a very serious piece of business. The provincial government is doing everything in its power to keep our fruit up to the highest possible standard, and it ought not to be thwarted in its efforts by the action of those at Ottawa, who have charge of Indian affairs. It is to be hoped that Mr. Templeman will look to this matter. Probably his attention has not been directed to it, although the Vancouver paper says that it is understood that politics is at the bottom of the order to discontinue work.

The information comes a little late, because the British government has already decided against the proposed Channel tunnel scheme, but the London Times gives a few statistics in regard to that project which seem to show that, from a financial point of view, it would have proved a disastrous failure. The cost of the tunnel was put at \$3,000,000 a mile, and it is safe to say that this was an underestimate. The amount of freight paid upon merchandise carried across the channel, which would probably have been carried through the tunnel, if freight rates would permit, only as at present about \$150,000 a year, which would be less than 5 per cent. upon the cost of a single mile of the tunnel, leaving out of account the cost of operating the trains. From what sources traffic was expected to be derived to pay interest and operating expenses upon the other twenty miles is not disclosed. If passenger travel was expected to pay it, there would have to be at least 30,000 persons carried through the tunnel daily, provided they did not pay more than five cents a mile. It was probably a good thing for possible shareholders in the enterprise that the government put its foot down upon the project.

Speaking at the Board of Trade on Friday Mr. T. W. Paterson said that there was an impression abroad that British Columbia does not want the Grand Trunk Pacific railway. If there is such an impression we have an idea that it is being nursed in certain interested quarters. Mr. Paterson is quite right when he says that the people of the province should make it known that they do want that railway. At the same time there is no disguising the fact that certain newspapers printed in Eastern Canada are making every effort to show that the government of British Columbia is throwing obstacles in the way of the company. Nothing of the kind is true, for the government has not refused to do anything which the company could reasonably ask. It gave the company its terminal site on very reasonable terms. The price paid by the company to the province, \$10,000

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Upholstering

The Better Value Store

In this department, as in all others, "Weiler Quality" in material and workmanship, must be evidence before a single piece of work is permitted to leave our workrooms. This rigid inspection has made an enviable reputation for our upholstery work. Ninety-nine per cent. of the upholstered furniture in our establishment was upholstered in our workrooms. It is the most satisfactory way. We then know what we are giving our customers. We know that they are not getting something that has been thrown together in some piece-work factory. But rather that they are getting a little better material, better springs, better labor, better everything. Here we can upholster any piece of furniture for you, make your loose covers for your furniture, make your cosy corners, cushions, curtains, etc., etc. We have a most complete stock of materials for this work, by far the most extensive in the West. Try us with a sample piece.

Rug and Carpet Department

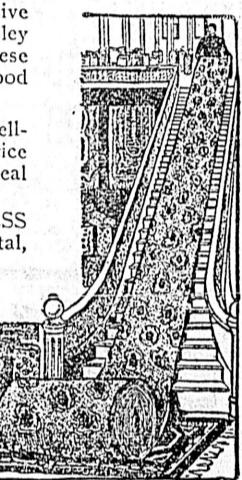
Being such large distributors of high grade carpets we are exclusive Victoria representatives of the famous makers Messrs. John Crossley & Sons, Halifax, England. The product of their looms in these lines are unequalled for richness, design, beauty of coloring and good wearing qualities.

We have a very complete showing, and having anticipated heavy selling bought heavily. Luckily, too, we bought before the recent price advances and these lines show a considerable saving over today's real worth.

In rugs we are showing a fine line of TEMPLETON'S SEAMLESS AXMINSTER RUGS. These are a choice lot made in rich Oriental, Persian, Indian and conventional designs in effective and practical shadings and color combinations.

CROSSLEY'S TAPESTRY CARPETS, at per yard \$1.25, \$1.00, 85c and 75c
CROSSLEY'S BRUSSELS CARPETS, at per yard, \$1.65, \$1.60 and \$1.50
CROSSLEY'S WILTON CARPETS, at per yard \$2.60, \$2.40 and \$2.25
CROSSLEY'S AXMINSTER CARPETS, at per yd. \$2.15

Above prices are for carpets made and laid.



In the Curtain Department

In addition to a very large and many priced Stock of Lace Curtains, Bobbinet Curtains and similar lines you will also find some excellent lines of Curtain and Drapery Materials. These are direct importations from the largest and best British and foreign makers. With such an assortment as we now have, we anticipate no difficulty in finding something to suit your room schemes, yourself and your purse.

SINGLE FACED VELOUR, 50 inches wide, in red, green, blue, terra cotta and old rose color, at per yard \$1.25 to . . . \$2.75

REVERSIBLE VELOURS, 50 inches wide, in Nile green, olive green, dark green and crimson, at, per yard \$3.25

IMPRESSION DE CHINE, or SHADOW CLOTH, 50 inches wide, made in France, reversible fabric in light and dainty colors, a lovely thing for drawing-room curtains and covering, at, per yard .. \$3.25

LINEN TAFFETA, 50 inches wide, in many different designs and colors, at, per yard \$1.65 to \$2.25

ART LINEN, 36 inches wide, made in the latest art designs at per yard 85c .. \$1.00

LIGHT WEIGHT DAMASK, for drapery purposes, 50 in wide, at per yard 85c to \$1.25

ALL-WOOL ANGORA MOHAIR, self-colored material in light green, gold and crimson, 50 inches wide, an entirely new thing, highly recommended for durability and hard-wearing qualities, at per yd. \$2.75

We also show a splendid line of Silk Tapestry and Brocades, 50 inches wide, at per yard, \$2.50 and \$5.00



Don't Forget the Man

And don't forget THE MAN. He wants a room or corner where he can be comfy and enjoy his paper, book, or smoke. Make some comfortable spot for him.

We have not overlooked the man and have many things that will hit his fancy. We know the sort of things that tempt him, and keep the variety fresh.

Anything and Everything

We have every housecleaning help, and every housefurnishing necessary. Housecleaning time being here makes this a most appropriate time to make a visit to this establishment.

Come in and we are sure you will not regret the time spent in looking.

WEILER BROS.

Complete Home, Hotel and Club Furnishers. Victoria, B. C.

THE WEATHER

Meteorological Office,
Victoria, B.C., at 8 p.m., April 13.

The weather has been fair in this vicinity, while on the coast and the lower mainland rain has fallen. Though cool west of the Cascades, the temperature in Kootenay reached 68 degrees. Mild weather is reported in Alberta, and a cold wave continues eastward to Manitoba.

TEMPERATURE.

	Min.	Max.
Victoria	46	56
Vancouver	43	50
New Westminster	44	50
Kamloops	44	60
Port Simpson	42	46
Atlin	26	40
Calgary	20	56
Whistler	6	22
Portland	5	50
San Francisco	52	56

FORECASTS.

For 24 hours from 5 a.m. (Pacific time)

Sunday: Victoria and Vicinity: Winds mostly south-easterly, partly cloudy, not much change in temperature.

Lower Mainland: Light or moderate winds, mostly cloudy, with occasional showers, not much change in temperature.

VICTORIA DAILY WEATHER.

Saturday.

Highest 59

Lowest 29.7

Mean 42.3

Total precipitation for the month, 1.40

Inch; average amount, 2.66 inch.

Bright sunshine, 173 hours, 12 minutes;

mean daily proportion, 0.47; (constant

sunshine being).

0

PILES CURED IN 6 TO 14 DAYS.

PAZO OINTMENT is guaranteed to cure any case of Itching, Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles in 6 to 14 days, or money refunded. 50¢.

Kidney Diseases on the Increase.

Recent reports from the New York Board of Health show that kidney disease is greatly on the increase. Bright's disease, as well as the other dreadfully painful forms of kidney disease, can always be prevented and usually cured by the use of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, which have a direct and combined influence on the liver and kidneys.

MOORE & WHITTINGTON

CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS.

159 Yates Street.

Phone A750. Residence A680.

OUR SPECIALTY—Moderate Priced Residences

We can refer you to a large number of satisfied patrons. We have modern machinery and are agents for the Moore-Whittington Lumber Co., Ltd., manufacturers of lumber, shingles and rough and dressed mouldings, etc.

rough and dressed mouldings, etc.

WANT

Speaking of industrial conditions in Britain, he said there was a great demand for skilled labor, but for ordinary, common labor, the demand was almost as poor as it had ever been.

"It looks as if they were turning down all work that employs low wage labor," he remarked. Mr. Osler considered that this state of affairs was due to the removal of duties on raw materials.

Mr. Osler was asked about the weakness in C.P.R. stock that developed recently in Berlin.

"There has been a rather severe

money stringency in Germany," he replied. "The Germans are large holders of C.P.R. stock and of other American securities and it is quite possible that there may have been a forced sale."

Mr. Osler added that, in Europe,

the stock of the railway was practically held as an investment purely,

the speculative element being inconsiderable.

As to the recent sharp fluctuations in the shares, he explained that,

as there was not much of the stock floating around, outsiders were at

times able to take advantage of the

situation to try the effect of manipulation.

Mr. Osler seemed to be particularly

struck with the prosperity evident in

Egypt. Factories and hotels on a

magnificent scale were springing up;

yet the growth was not of a mush-room order. Stability and progress were going hand in hand.

Due to British Rule.

These flourishing conditions were

the outcome of the domination of Brit-

ish rule. The old administration, with

its thieving at the public expense, hav-

ing passed, the natives, while not en-

amored of their British rulers, did not

want any restoration of the old gov-

ernment, although the dispossessed

administrators were doing all in their

power, by establishing newspapers, to

advocate their views to regain control

of the reins of power.

"Some of our Radical friends in

England are sympathizing with them,

but the rank and file of the people are

absolutely against the old system,"

said Mr. Osler.

Also in Italy.

In Italy, there was at present an

era of tremendous prosperity, and

enormous sums of money were being

required for large public works.

"The government has taken over the

railroads there, and the congestion in

moving passengers and freight is

so great as to defy comparison with

conditions on our own railways at the

times of greatest rush of traffic from

the west," commented Mr. Osler. "The

business has increased so tremendously

that the government is without the

money to begin to keep pace with it

by adding the rolling stock and mak-

ing the extensions necessary," he con-

tinued. "Compared with the worst

congestion we have here, we are

working our railways to absolute per-

fection."

EVENING WITH MENDELSSOHN

Fourteenth Concert of the Victoria

Ladies' Musical Club

The arrangements for the fourteenth

concert of the Victoria Ladies' Musical

Club were in the hands of Mrs. Harry

Young, who chose Mendelssohn as the

composer whose productions were to

be rendered. The concert, which was

given in the Institute Hall last night,

was well attended and was a great

success. The entertainment was opened

by the reading of a paper on the com-

poser by Mrs. R. S. Day, which was

listened to with great interest and

attention by the audience.

If one were to try and give the

reason why this composer has been

selected for the Margherita

Mandolin Club are arranging for their

annual concert. It is expected that

this event will take place in the third

week in May, and, as has been the

case in years past, the proceeds will

be devoted to the Tourist Association.

Under the instruction of Prof. Claudio

the members of the club have attained

considerable proficiency in the use of

their instruments. Last year's con-

cert was voted by all who were pres-

ent to have been one of the most

notable events in musical circles which

took place in this city during 1906.

This year's promises to be even better,

and the announcement of its near ap-

pearance is arousing considerable inter-

est among all music lovers.

Annual Concert

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and the announcement of its near ap-

pearance is arousing considerable inter-

est among all music lovers.

JOINS COLONIST STAFF.

James T. Hewitt, of Winnipeg, Be-

comes Resident of Victoria.

James T. Hewitt, a newspaperman

who is well known in the east and

west, has been appointed to the staff of

the Victoria Daily Colonist.

He succeeds Mr. F. G. Walker, who

has resigned to accept a position in

Montreal.

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Victoria's Quality Store**BRAND'S A1 SOUPS and SAUCES**

JULIENNE SOUP, 1s. per tin.....	35c
MULLIGATAWNY SOUP, 1s. per tin.....	35c
BRAND'S A1 SAUCE, large, per bottle.....	40c
BRAND'S A1 SAUCE, small, per bottle.....	20c

SUTTON'S HERBS

DRIED MINT, in bottles.....	
DRIED BAZIL, in bottles.....	
DRIED SAGE, in bottles.....	
DRIED THYME, in bottles.....	

20c Each

FELL & CO., LTD.

Telephone 94 49 Fort Street
PHONE ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

\$5000.00

Will buy 110 acres on Millstream, 7 miles from city; 12 acres under cultivation, 250 fruit trees, 800 strawberry plants; 5-room cottage and other buildings. For further particulars apply to

THE BRITISH-AMERICAN TRUST CO.

LIMITED

Cor. Broad and View Sts., Victoria, B. C.

RAT VIRUS**Attention, Warehousemen and Others!**

We have imported a virulent disease-producing virus for the destruction of rats and mice, which can be used without danger to other animals.

When infected, the disease is communicated to others, and many are destroyed. They do not die in the house.

Ask us for literature.

CYRUS H. BOWES, Chemist, 98 Government St. Near Yates St.

VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

REMOVAL!
E. Schaper, Merchant Tailor

Begs to announce to the public that he has removed his Merchant Tailoring business from the corner of Broad Street and Trounce Alley, to the

Vernon Block, Douglas Street

Where he will be pleased to meet all his old customers and friends, and show them his fine new stock of Woollen Goods for Spring and Summer wear.

Ellwood Wire FencingBull Proof
Chicken Proof
Fire Proof**The Hickman, Tye Hardware Co.**LIMITED
32 and 34 Yates St., Victoria,
Agents.**Just Arrived**

A carload of APOLLO BEST BLOOM GALVANIZED SHEETS and BLACK BESSEMER SOFT STEEL SHEETS all widths, lengths and guages.

Also 105 tons of BLACK and GALVANIZED STANDARD WROUGHT IRON PIPE from 1-4 in. to 4 in. diameter.

E.G. Prior & Co.

LIMITED LIABILITY

Cor. Government and Johnson Sts., Victoria, B. C.

The Best Quality Carbons, Papers, Ribbons.
A. M. JONES
STENOGRAPHER
PHONE 302.

FOR SALE OR HIRE

Gasoline launch, 18½ feet long with 6 feet beam, split new Buffalo engine, 2 horse power reversible propeller, removable top, hull perfect. Apply

ORR PATERSON
Cowichan Lake

Amherst shoes for men who work.

Removed to This City

Mr. Shore has sold out the Waverly Hotel at Cumberland, and has removed to Victoria with his family.

Bridge Tournament Postponed
The bridge and 500 tournament which was to be held on Tuesday in the drawing rooms of the Dallas hotel so generously placed at the disposal of the ladies in charge by Mr. Patterson, will take place a few days later.

Special Review
A special review of Victoria Hive No. 1, Ladies of the Macabees, will be held tomorrow afternoon at 3 o'clock in the A. O. U. W. Hall. Business of special importance is to be transacted and a full complement of officers and members is requested.

Successful Sale of Work
A very successful sale of work was held at the W. C. T. U. Home on Tuesday afternoon, which was well attended, considering the weather. A number of fancy and useful articles were disposed of, and a large amount of home-made candy found ready sale. Several donations in cash were also received, for all of which the committee extends its grateful thanks.

Woman's Auxiliary to Missions.

Wednesday, April 17, will be the 1st anniversary of the formation of the Woman's Auxiliary to Missions in the Canadian church. From a small beginning it has spread to every diocese and almost every parish in the Dominion. Special services of thanksgiving will be held for this diocese in St. John's church, as follows: 10 a.m., holy communion; 8 p.m., thanksgiving service with address by Ven. Archdeacon Pentreath, of the diocese of New Westminster.

St. James Church

The Easter vestry meeting of St. James parish was held in the rectory at 8 p.m. on Monday, April 8, 1907. After the usual vote of thanks to the retiring wardens, the following officers were elected: Rector's warden, C. Loat; people's warden, H. C. Marsh; church committee, Messrs. Eyres, Walker, Roberts, Perkins, Stannard, Homer, Clarke, Wall, Daniell and Captain Walbran; sidesmen, Messrs. C. Daniell, P. Andrews, P. Foot, Newmann; vestry clerk, H. C. Marsh.

Collegiate School Cadet Corps

The following are some of the target returns for Friday, April 12, out of a possible 25: Sergeant Benson, 25; Sergeant Hall, 23; Captain Wilkinson, 22; Corporal Wilkinson, 21; Cadet Larson, 21; Cadet H. Phillips, 21; Cadet Ludgate, 20; Cadet Scharschmidt, 20; Cadet C. Phillips, 19; Drummer Sherborne, 18; Lieut. Davys, 18; Lieut. Cameron, 18; Cadet Cameron, 18; Cadet Copeland, 18; Cadet Grant, 18; Sergeant Lloyd, 17; Cadet Lloyd, 17; Lance Corporal Peters, 16; Cadet W. Ross, 16; Cadet Loenholm, 16; Cadet H. Ross, 15.

Good Templars Entertained

A very enjoyable evening was spent last Wednesday at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Taggart, Cobble Hill, when they entertained the Good Templars. For the occasion the society rendered a well selected and varied programme, including vocal and instrumental music, recitations and an address. The repeated encores showed plainly how well the numbers were received. Piano accompaniments were played by Mons. L. Deloume, whose musical aid lent considerable to the evening's entertainment. After full justice was done to the ample spread laid by the hostess, the party indulged in the usual games incident to such gatherings. Before dispersing, a vote of thanks was tendered by A. Dougan, on behalf of the lodge, for the pleasant evening. In answer to the host, Mr. Taggart, in a few well-chosen words congratulated the members on the progress they had made, and expressed hearty wishes for continued success.

Can't Tell.—At first glance, in fact, not until you feel it, can you tell the Princess enamelware from crockery. It looks like crockery and wears like iron. Teapots in about a dozen styles and sizes. Milk Pitchers and Children's Mugs. R. A. Brown & Co., 80 Douglas street.

Elwell's Advanced Bridge and Bridge Score Cards. Victoria Book & Stationery Co., Limited.

The Empire Typewriter, used by the British admiralty, \$60 each. Victoria Book & Stationery Co., Limited.

Ice cream for afternoon teas, socials, etc. Phone 188, Royal Dairy, Fort street.

Why not be young forever? And a Oil removes wrinkles, smallpox pits, moth patches, liver and iron spots, also yellowness or darkness of the skin, makes old faces look young again; will also develop the chest and arms. Dermatol removes pinches, blackheads, oily skin, sunburn, salt rheum, carbuncles, pores, tetter and eczema. Dr. pure French Cutta Castile Soap, 35 cents. French Dental Cream, whitens the darkest teeth; 25 cents. All Dr. H. B. F. Cristion's French Toilet Preparations represented by Mrs. Winch, 129 Cormorant street. All orders by mail receive special attention.

Cold Snap.—Get your heaters from Clarke & Pearson—largest assortment in Victoria.

Camp stoves or all kinds at Clarke & Pearson's, 17 Yates street.

Heaters and Steel Ranges call and inspect Clarke & Pearson's large and superb stock—it will pay you.

Bird Cages and Cutlery at Cheapside.

Bar and Household Tumblers always in stock at Cheapside.

Elegant Hall Stoves and Stove Boards at Cheapside.

WAYWARD YOUTHS ARE ACCUSED OF MANY THEFTS

Two Seventeen-year Old Boys Locked Up by Police for Recent Petty Burglaries

Jimmy Bates and Harry Atkinson, two 17-year-old boys, were arrested by the police yesterday. The specific charge on which they were locked up was that of being persons concerned in the burglary of Schroeder's grocery store in the course of the past week; but once they were in the cells and the detectives had time to look up their past careers, two other charges were laid against them, and when they appear before the magistrate on Monday they will have to answer to three charges in all.

From evidence which the detectives have been able to collect, the police are inclined to think that the burglary of Schroeder's store was merely the last of a series of small house-breakings and petty thefts in which it is alleged the boys were concerned. From the way in which the last affair was carried out, the police were inclined to believe that it was the work of boys. The store was broken into, a number of cigars and candies were stolen, the cash drawer was rifled, and the contents stolen from a number of prize packages. Before the marauders left they destroyed a quantity of the goods in the store, apparently out of a spirit of pure mischief and bravado.

It took the police some time to obtain any satisfactory results from the clues which they obtained at the time. Yesterday, however, the detectives forged the last link in their chain of evidence, and found a quantity of the stolen goods under Bates' house. On the strength of this evidence he was arrested, and a little later he was joined in the cells by Atkinson. The other two affairs in which the boys are thought to have been concerned are the burglarizing of the B. C. Messenger office, from which the sum of \$37 was stolen some two weeks ago, and the theft of a quantity of paint and gold leaf from Sears' paint shop. Bates worked for the messenger company for a time, and from the way in which the job was performed it is evident that it was the work of someone who knew the ground. Other evidence has also been obtained against the boys. Bates has been up in the police court before.

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GOOD FOOD IS THE SECRET OF HEALTH

In a Kernel of Wheat Nature Provides Every Necessary Food Element

The human body constantly consumes the vital elements of which it is composed. And just as fire dies without fuel, so does the body die unless replenished with its elements. The air supplies the oxygen the body needs, but all the other elements must be derived from food. Some foods contain nitrogen. These are tissue-building foods. Some foods contain carbon and hydrogen. These are force and heat-making foods. Some foods contain phosphorus, potash or other vital elements.

Malta-Vita, the only malted whole-wheat food, contains all these elements of life. No other food is so rich in vital nourishment, and no other so easily digested, for in Malta-Vita the starch of the wheat is converted, by pure barley malt extract, into maltose or malt sugar. Doctors recommend maltose and Malta-Vita is rich in it.

Malta-Vita is just as delicious as healthful. On cold mornings try it with hot milk or cream. All grocers.

RETURNS WITH HINTS

Automobile Man Picks Up Hints in Eastern Cities

J. Wood of the Victoria Garage returned Friday evening from an extended trip to the East in the interest of his firm. He made the trip especially to become acquainted with the different cars that are now being put on the market, and after visiting some of the largest factories on the continent has returned with many new and bright ideas for this season's trade. On his trip Mr. Wood visited New York, Chicago, St. Paul, Detroit and Montreal, as well as his home in Ontario. While in New York he took occasion to call on the factory of the Winton Car Company, for which he is the agent in this city, and placed an order for several new cars. He also ordered a large stock of automobile necessities, and it is expected that these will reach Victoria in time for the trade this summer. With the many suggestions that he received during his trip, Mr. Wood will now be able to arrange his garage in a manner that will be as complete as any in the United States or Canada, and everything pertaining to an automobile will be kept on hand. According to Mr. Wood, the fame of Victoria as a tourist resort has reached New York, and this summer will see a good number of New Yorkers spending their summer vacation in this city.

FINCH & FINCH HATTERS

57 Government Street

Police Clothing

Separate tenders will be received up to Monday the 22nd day of April, 1907, for the following: 1 uniform suit for Chief of Police; 1 dress uniform for Chief of Police; 3 uniforms for Sergeants; 3 uniforms for Gaolers; 2 uniforms for Drivers; 12 uniforms for Patrolmen; 1 uniform for Constable; 3 uniforms overcoats for Sergeants; 15 waterproof coats; 15 helmets. All as per specification and samples shown in the office of the Purchasing Agent of the Corporation of the City of Victoria, City Hall.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

WM. W. NORTHCOTT, Purchasing Agent.

City Hall, April 13th, 1907.

Phone 188 Royal Dairy, for fresh Ice Cream every day. Delivered in brick or otherwise.

OSBORNE DAIRY

No. 82 Blanchard St.
PHIL H. SMITH, Prop.
Phone No. 1437.

Ice cream supplied in any quantity to private or picnic parties. Fresh milk, buttermilk, etc., etc., delivered to all parts of the city daily.

P. S.—Please favor me with your orders.

BATTERY STREET

James Bay

SIX-ROOMED MODERN COTTAGE

\$2600

P. R. BROWN, Ltd.

30 Broad Street.
Phone 1076. P. O. Box 428.

PATERSON SHOE CO., 70 GOVERNMENT STREET

BEST ENGLISH CUTLERY

We have a splendid line of Fish and Dessert Knives and Forks, Table Knives, etc., from the best English houses. The Fish and Dessert Sets are put up in handsome cases. The handles are of ivory, pearl and celluloid. These goods make very useful and acceptable presents.

TABLE KNIVES—Ivory handles, from \$15.00 per dozen to\$9.00

TABLE KNIVES—Celluloid handles, from \$6.00 per dozen to\$5.00

C. E. REDFERN

Phone 118 43 GOVT. STREET. P.O. Box 93

For Lumber, Sash, Doors

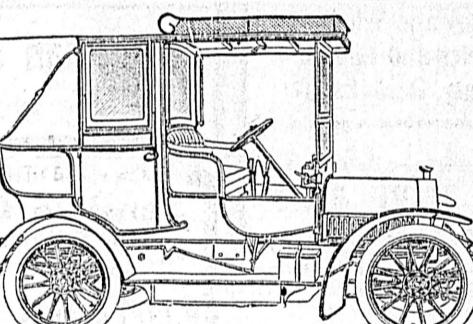
and all kinds of Building Material, go to
THE TAYLOR MILL COMPANY, Limited Liability
MILL, OFFICE AND YARDS, North GOVERNMENT STREET,
VICTORIA, B.C. P.O. BOX 628. TEL. 564.

The Shawnigan Lake Lumber Co., Ltd.

MILLS, SHAWNIGAN LAKE. T. ELFORD, MANAGER.
OFFICE AND YARDS, Government and Discovery Streets, Victoria, B.C.
Manufacturers of
Rough and Dressed Fir and Cedar Lumber, Laths, Shingles, Moulding, Etc.
of the best quality.
Seasoned, Kiln-Dried Flooring and Finishing Lumber always in stock
P. O. Box 298. Telephone 162.

J. A. SAYWARD,
ROCK BAY, VICTORIA, B.C.

Sashes, Doors and Wood Work
of all kinds
Rough and Dressed Lumber, Shingles, Laths, Etc.



We think we have sold more motor cars in Victoria than all the other garages combined. One car has sold another, because merit wins. We have a baker's dozen or more now coming over the ocean to give pleasure to the Victorians who have ordered them.

Are you thinking of buying a Motor Car? If so, it will be to your interest to see us first.

The Plimley Automobile Co., Ltd.,

15 Government Street, opposite Post Office
VICTORIA, B.C.

NOVELTIES
For This Week In
SWEETS
AT
CLAY'S
Confectionery

Callard & Bowser's celebrated Butter Scotch. Mackintoshes Toffees. Webb's Milk Chocolates. Suchard's Full Cream Swiss Milk Chocolates. Cowan's Swiss Milk Chocolates.

CLAY'S, 39 Fort St.
Telephone 101.

Condensed COFFEE
In Tins, 25c each

No trouble. Teaspoonful or less in a cup with a little hot water and your coffee is made.

WM. B. HALL
Tel. 917. 89 Douglas St.

OWN A HOME
\$3750

Will buy an 8-roomed house on Fort street; lot 60x120; close in.

\$2250

Buys a 2-storey dwelling on View street.

\$3000

Secures an 8-roomed modern cottage, North Park street.

\$2100

Purchases a 5-roomed cottage on Hulton street; stable and chicken houses; lot 65x120.

Furnished cottage to let.

Duck & Johnston
88 JOHNSON STREET

FOR SALE

Choice Inside
LOT
\$1050
For Quick Sale

Heisterman & Co.
75 Government Street

"**SILVER PLATE THAT WEARS"**
Sensible Gifts
in Spoons, Forks, Knives, etc.,
make pleasing and serviceable
gifts. If they bear the trade mark
1847 ROGERS BROS.

they are the best "at money and
long experience can produce."

In buying Tea Sets, Dishes, Tu-
reens, etc., get for the goods of
MERIDEN BRITA CO.

Fire Department
Supplies

Separate tenders will be received up to 4 p.m. on Monday the 22nd inst., for the following goods: Two feed water heaters; 100 cedar poles; 3,500 lbs. No. 6 W. P. line wire; 500 insulators; 500 pins and 500 brackets. As per specification to be seen at the office of the undersigned.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

W.M. W. NORTHCOTT,
Purchasing Agent.

City Hall, April 13th, 1907.

Separate tenders will be received up to 4 p.m. on Monday the 22nd inst., for the following supplies:

200 feet of one inch Chemical Fire Hose, 800 feet of two and a half inch fire hose; also 26 suits of Firemen's uniforms and 26 caps; all to be furnished and delivered as specifications and samples to be seen at the office of the Purchasing Agent.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

W.M. W. NORTHCOTT,
Purchasing Agent.

City Hall, April 13th, 1907.

THIS IS A SNAP

For Sale—260 Acres of land, per acre, \$12

2 LOG HOUSES AND LOG OUTBUILDINGS—stable, hen house, orchard, 50 acres fenced, 25 acres under cultivation, several hundred sheep now grazing there; small meadow in front, good stream and well; good neighbors, plenty of room by sea. This property is cheap at \$25.00 per acre the way property is in that district.

SNAP—House and furniture; party leaving House and lot in first-class condition; 3 bedrooms, 7 rooms below stairs, 2 bedrooms, best furniture and nick-nacks. Everything goes, \$7,000.

VICTORIA & DISTRICT REALTY CO.

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ORCHARD AND GOVERNMENT STS. VICTORIA, B.C.

DOORS, SASHES AND WOODWORK OF ALL KINDS AND DESIGNS,

Bough and Dressed Lumber, Fir, Cedar and Spruce Laths, Shingles, Mouldings, etc.

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PHONE 77.

Use telephone to Chilliwack.

Use telephone to Nanaimo.

You're Next
In order to get your Lawn Mower
Ground and Repaired call at
WAITES BROS.

59 Fort Street. Phone 446

SCISSORS AND SHEARS

In dressmakers' Tailors' and home use. All sizes 5 inches to 12 inches.

We Guarantee these Goods

—
FOX'S CUTLERY STORE
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AT

FOX'S CUTLERY STORE

78 Government Street

OWN A HOME
\$3750

Will buy an 8-roomed house on Fort street; lot 60x120; close in.

\$2250

Buys a 2-storey dwelling on View street.

\$3000

Secures an 8-roomed modern cottage, North Park street.

\$2100

Purchases a 5-roomed cottage on Hulton street; stable and chicken houses; lot 65x120.

Furnished cottage to let.

FLOCK OF BLACK GAME RECEIVES ADDITION

Five More Birds Imported From

Denmark and Released at

Quamichan

Five more birds have been added to the little flock of black game at present in existence on the Island. The birds—four cocks and one hen—arrived in the city yesterday, and were immediately sent up to Quamichan Lake, where they are now roaming in the wilds of W. H. Hayward's estate amidst their fellows who were turned loose there in October of the past year.

The five birds were got out here on the initiative of Edward Musgrave, of the local Game Association. Word was received in the city some time ago to the effect that the nine black game imported last autumn had lost their wings, and that the cocks have died. The bodies of two were found, while of the third nothing has since been seen. Inasmuch as the six remaining hens are often caught sight of, it is thought that the third cock must also be dead, and accordingly Mr. Musgrave decided to release them for the other cocks to replace those which died. Mr. Musgrave sent his order to a man in Copenhagen Denmark, whose business it is to supply these birds to sporting associations and from whom the first consignment were received. Only three birds were required, but the exporter refused to part with the other unless the local Game Association would take the whole remaining stock. Accordingly Mr. Musgrave caused him to send along all he had, and the four cocks and the hen were forwarded.

The birds were shipped through the Dominion Express Co., and arrived in the city in the pink of condition.

They are to be released for hunting purposes, and were given to Mr. Musgrave put it "lively as erelites."

When turned loose they immediately took to the woods, and are now, it is to be expected, hobnobbing with their fellows who came before before to Quamichan.

The five black game, says Mr. Musgrave, cost him \$125 in this city, \$25 each, or \$325 in all. For the purpose of raising the sum necessary to pay for the birds, he has started a subscription list. This list is accessible at his office at the corner of Broad street and Trounce alley. It is being well signed by all local men interested in sport.

Mr. Musgrave, of course, is not the only one giving birds to the game association.

He is, however, the first to do so.

He is, however, the



Hugo Ross Realty Co., Ltd.

62 Yates Street

Winnipeg, Victoria and Vancouver

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Rockland Avd.—Near Oak Bay avenue, 2 lots 112x100 and 5 room cottage, modern improvements; garden and orchard. Price \$3,750.
Superior St.—Two story 7 roomed house, with bath and pantry, electric light and gas. Price \$3,500.
Pandora St.—7 roomed house, in good order; lot 60x120. Price \$2,600.
Oak Bay Ave.—7 roomed house; good sea view; lot 60x131. Price \$3,200.

See Our Next Ad.

COAL MINES DISPUTE IN SAME POSITION

Result of Referendum Among Miners May be Made Known Tomorrow

TRACKMEN'S WAGES RAISED.

C. P. R. Makes Concession to Men From Fort William to Pacific Coast.

Winnipeg, April 11.—Trackmen on the C.P.R. between Fort William and the Pacific coast will receive an increase of 8 per cent over their present wage scale. The new arrangements which are being made are satisfactory to both parties.

The present daily wage for section-men is \$1.50 and \$1.55 per day. This will be raised to range between \$1.62 and \$1.67 per day. The change affects all the section-men, and involves some five thousand five hundred miles of road. In this territory there are about seven hundred and twenty sections employing anywhere between fifteen hundred and twenty-five hundred men.

VANCOUVER'S LABOR TROUBLES.

Negotiations Between Carpenters and Employers so far Resulted in Nothing.

The history of the carpenters' strike in Vancouver from the Vancouver Builders' Exchange point of view was given to the Province. The members of the exchange met at their rooms in the Crowe & Wilson block, and what they decided is shown by the following letter, signed by Mr. S. J. Crowe, president:

"Since April 1 the carpenters of the which Mr. Sherman is the vice-president of the affected district, has issued orders for a referendum to be taken on the question, 'Strike or no strike.' This will be completed by the 13th inst."

The operators consider this a tactical move in the direction of forcing them into make separate agreements with the union. It is taken under subsection B of section 15 of the new act, which reads: "And whereas each of the parties are called upon to file, before proceedings under the act can go on, a statutory declaration setting forth that failing an adjustment of the dispute or a reference thereof by the minister or a board of conciliation and investigation under the act, to the best of the knowledge and belief of the declarer, a lockout or strike, as the case may be, will be declared, and that the necessary authority to declare such lockout or strike has been obtained."

This shows clearly that Vice-president Sherman must take the referendum in order to obtain authority to strike if extremes arise, and it follows as a noticeable fact that the taking of it reveals that up to that present time he has evidently had no authority for the strike talk.

"Our first offer was 50 cents per hour to take effect May 1 and the reason for asking the change to take place one month later than April 1 was because many contractors had work on hand taken before January 1 and for this reason wished to have wages remain at the old rate for another month. At the conference held on April 6, we agreed to forego this request and allow the 50 cents per hour to take effect whenever work started or submit the case to any kind of arbitration."

"This offer was also refused, and the Builders' Exchange has now decided that unless a settlement is effected before Monday, April 15, they will take steps to secure men and proceed with their work."

NORTH ATLANTIC SERVICE.

Berlin, April 6.—A renewal of the North Atlantic rate war seems by no means distant of realization in the light of statements contained in the annual report of the Hamburg-American Company.

Since the long continued conflict of a few years ago, which resulted in the carriage of passengers across the Atlantic at almost nominal fares the position of the Cunard Company has been one of practical independence.

The previously existing agreements have never been renewed, despite the efforts of the combine acting in cooperation with the German lines to re-establish them.

My sister-in-law (Mrs. Bryan), seeing the action of Doan's Kidney Pills, and the change for good they accomplished in me, sent for a box and they completely cured her. When there is an opportunity of telling people what Doan's Kidney Pills did for us, we always take advantage of it, and tell them to give them a fair trial."

Doan's Kidney Pills are 50c. per box or 2 boxes for \$1.25, for sale at all dealers or mailed direct on receipt of price by The Doan Kidney Pill Co., Toronto, Ont.

ARE YOU SUBJECT TO HEADACHE?

If you are, and have never tried Burdock Blood Bitters it will pay you to profit by the experience of others and give it a trial.

A healthy stomach, right acting liver and bowels that properly perform their important duties, will render anyone free from headache. If these organs are not in perfect condition, headache must follow. The proper course is obvious—restore the stomach, liver and bowels, to health, and headache cannot exist. For this purpose no medicine equals

BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS

It removes the cause of the headache by its splendid cleansing, strengthening and tonic properties, whereby the entire system is brought into healthy action. Miss Celina Dubal, Letteller, Man, writes: "I suffered for fifteen years from sick headache. To the advice of a friend I owe my complete cure, and it is with great pleasure that I testify to you that I have not suffered since using your wonderful remedy, Burdock Blood Bitters. I can recommend it as an efficacious remedy for sick headache, which caused me so much misery."

Price \$1.00 per bottle or 6 bottles for \$5.00 at all dealers."

RECORD MOVEMENT OF IMMIGRANTS TO WEST

Five Trains Crowded With New Settlers Reach Winnipeg From the East

The Winnipeg Telegram in its issue of Tuesday last had the following:

Yesterday was a record day in the number of immigrant arrivals in Winnipeg for the season of 1907. Between 7 o'clock in the morning and 4 o'clock in the afternoon, five trains arrived from the east, conveying in all 1,360 immigrants from Great Britain and continental Europe. Most of the new arrivals were passengers on three special immigrant trains which arrived at 10, 20, 23, and 30 o'clock respectively. Saturday night's delayed No. 97 and yesterday's No. 1 from the east both conveyed a small quota of homeseekers, who came on the regular passenger trains rather than the crowded immigrant specials. Nearly five hundred additional passengers came on the regular trains, making the number of people arriving in Winnipeg yesterday from the east alone come very near to the two thousand mark.

The majority of the new settlers are from Europe, being natives of Austria, Hungary, Germany, Poland, Russia, and the Scandinavian countries. Five hundred British, 490 Galicians, Australians and Russians, 130 Poles, 210 Scandinavians and 30 Italians constituted the complete list. The British contingent crossed the Atlantic on the steamers Dominion, Cassandra and Pretorian, the two former sailing from Liverpool and the latter from Glasgow. The remainder crossing on the Montezuma from Antwerp.

The occasion of the visit was the old gentleman's birthday, and his daughter, Miss Dempsey, who entertains the brethren every year on this day, was presented with a gold watch and an address by the Masons present. Mr. Dempsey replied in an excellent speech.

To have lived within eight years of a complete century is given to few men, and to have become a member of the Masonic order within a few months after age qualification is also rare, so that the claim of being the oldest Freemason in the world, put forth by Mr. Dempsey, is rightfully regarded as correct, and has never been successfully disputed.

Denial of Report.

The officials of the C.P.R., speaking concerning the report published that the incoming immigrants were discriminated against by being compelled to go to the second class waiting rooms and that they were denied the use of the main waiting rooms at the station, stated that undue exaggeration had been made regarding the state of affairs. It was pointed out that if train loads of immigrants were allowed to step off the trains into the main passenger rooms that it would be practically impossible for the traveling public to make their way through the crowds in order to board the outgoing trains. Even as matter now are the station usually crowded throughout the day by the ordinary traveling public. If special waiting rooms were not provided for immigrants, times would occur when hundreds would be coming into the main rooms and at the same time hundreds would be wanting to get out through the same passages, so that a blockade would be caused which would make it practically impossible to operate the trains for the convenience of passengers.

Strenuous efforts are being made by the miners' delegates to avoid recognition of the Operators' association, and President Sherman is now endeavoring to make separate agreements with each particular mining company on the old plan, which enabled the union to use one against the other to obtain further concessions. The Operators' union, however, which was formed as a result of the request of Mr. Sherman for a joint conference to arrange a uniform contract, having come into existence thereby as a mining company association, will not go back to the old state of affairs and make new agreements separately. It is a case of uniform agreement for all of the unions now with them.

The United Workers' association of which Mr. Sherman is the vice-president of the affected district, has issued orders for a referendum to be taken on the question, "Strike or no strike?" This will be completed by the 13th inst.

The operators consider this a tactical move in the direction of forcing them into make separate agreements with the union. It is taken under subsection B of section 15 of the new act, which reads: "And whereas each of the parties are called upon to file, before proceedings under the act can go on, a statutory declaration setting forth that failing an adjustment of the dispute or a reference thereof by the minister or a board of conciliation and investigation under the act, to the best of the knowledge and belief of the declarer, a lockout or strike, as the case may be, will be declared, and that the necessary authority to declare such lockout or strike has been obtained."

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Brigadier Howell, of Toronto, superintendent of Salvation Army immigration and transportation for Canada, went east last night, after having returned from the west. The brigadier accompanied General Booth in his trip through Canada and returning from Seattle, reached Winnipeg on Saturday. He announces that preparations have been made by the army for the transportation of 25,000 immigrants to Canada from Great Britain during 1907. Of this enormous number 3,500 have already left their homes and either have arrived or are on the way. Three chartered ships have already sailed from Liverpool since the season opened, the Southward having left on April 4, and two other vessels having departed on February 28 and March 14.

Seventy Thousand Applications.

The number of applications received by the army from parties in Canada desiring help of various sorts has reached 70,000. The army officials are of the opinion that they could easily secure the number but it would be utterly impossible to transport them here in the course of a single season. The work which is already planned is thought to be an enormous undertaking. Every available vessel for the work has already been engaged and up till June 15 every accommodation on all these vessels has been taken. All the army immigrants will sail from Liverpool and are booked from there to Canada, their exact places of destination being decided afterwards.

Work of Church Army.

Of almost equal importance in the vast immigration projects which are being launched is the work of the church army, which is under the supervision of the Anglican church. A large number of immigrants brought out by its body have already arrived and Capt. Stephens, who is in charge of the work of receiving the new-comers in Winnipeg, announces that 1,300 more are now on the way. A large contingent arrived in Quebec last week in charge of Capt. Perry, and were distributed at various points throughout eastern Canada, where their services were quickly engaged.

Will Establish Branch Here.

Captain Stephens also announces that the first branch division of the church army to be established in Canada will be founded in Winnipeg during the coming summer. An advisory committee has already been formed consisting of, Archbishop Matheson, Archdeacon Fortin, Archdeacon Phair,

Rev. S. G. Chambers, Hon. T. M. Daly, F. W. Rhiner, Rev. H. T. Leslie, church of England Immigration chaplain George Grisdale, synod accountant J. A. Macphay, synod solicitor, and Harry T. Webb, chartered accountant.

An effort will also be made to induce Wilson Carlisle, the honorary chief and founder of the army to come to Winnipeg. Since the foundation of the organization twenty-five years ago at Westminster he has been the leader and the remarkable growth of the body has been in many respects due to his work. Capt. Stephens has communicated with him regarding a visit to Canada and it is quite probable that he will be seen in Winnipeg during the summer. The official establishment of the church army in Winnipeg will witness a big demonstration in the city. All the members of the Anglican clergy are greatly in favor if it and the project will be realized in the near future.

IMPORTANT DECISION

Washington, April 8.—That a fugitive from justice in the United States who has been extradited from Canada on one charge cannot be imprisoned on another charge was decided today by the supreme court of the United States in the case of Charles C. Browne, an appraiser of merchandise at New York, who three years ago was indicted and convicted in connection with frauds discovered in connection with the importations of Japanese silks. The opinion of the court was delivered by Justice Peckham and affirmed the decision of Judge Hough, sitting in the circuit court for the southern district of New York, who ordered Browne's release on a writ of habeas corpus.

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CAREER AND WORK OF LATE DR. DRUMMOND

Poet of "The Habitant" Was Shining Light in the Literary World

The late Dr. Drummond, whose death occurred at Cobalt on April 6th, was married in April 1894, to May Isabel, daughter of Dr. O. C. Harvey, of Savanna la Mar, Jamaica. In religion he was a Protestant. Two children, a boy of 10 and a girl of 3 years, survive.

Dr. Drummond was, of course, well known throughout Canada, not only as an author but as a lover of the outdoor life. The fame of his works extended to the United States, and there also in the north woods, and amongst literary circles, the news of his serious illness was received with profound regret.

They knew him there, as he was known in Canada, as a physician, naturalist, and woodman.

Dr. Drummond died in a surrounding peculiarly fitted to the environment he loved, and, through his writings, made others love. He expressed the very spirit of big, strong, elemental things, of the wild rush of a swollen torrent across rocks, of trees bending before the snow gale, of the long comfortable evenings in camp, a tale of good hunting; to tell of listen to, and the outer riot and cold and the inner peace and warmth:

You're an' res' of de boy, Johnnie,
By light of de coal oil lamp,
An' you're singin' an' tolin' story, sittin' around de camp,
We hear de win' on de chimney, an' we
know it was beeg, beeg storm,
But ol' box stove, she's roarin', an'
camp's feelin' nice an' warm.

A book of Drummond's verse, "The Habitant," preferable, was an indispensable element of a camp kit as the case of drugs or the frying pan. The man best qualified to read them, when the fire roars at night, is so valuable a member of any hunting party as to absolve him from many of the more arduous duties calculated to kill him in fine, keen sympathy with the Canadian master which is requisite to even a fair interpretation of the twang, the tilt—the spirit, in a word—of the various verse.

They can be badly read, and have been—more often than not, perhaps—yet all that but renders appreciation the more heartfelt when finally to the lot of the camper there fall the pleasure of listening to some real interpreter.

Of Sweet Nature.

"Dr. Drummond's verse reflects his character," said Dr. G. Lenox Curtis of New York, president of the Canadian Camp, recently. "He was a man of sweet nature, a joyful man. He was never averse to reading his own verse in camp, in which he has spent most of his time in the past few years, and those who privilege it has been to hear him have much to remember."

His Work Historical.

Dr. Drummond was born in 1854 at Currawan House, County Leitrim, Ireland, and the author of "The Habitant" and other French-Canadian verse, is therefore not himself a Canadian by birth. Through his writings Dr. Drummond has familiarized the majority of

readers on this continent with the picturesque talk of "Jean" and "Baptiste" and has thrown light on the manners and customs, the racial peculiarities and the history of the element of French-Canada.

Dr. Drummond was the son of an officer of the Royal Irish Constabulary. He was a practicing physician of Montreal, but the life of the French-Canadian impressed him so strongly that he felt impelled to record it.

When Dr. Drummond was ten years old he came to Canada with his parents, but his father died after he had been but a year in the new country. Since he came to Canada, Dr. Drummond has always lived in Montreal, and his three brothers are all prominent in the business life of that city.

Where He Was Educated.

Dr. Drummond was educated at Mohill, County Leitrim, Ireland, and at Montreal High School, and studied medicine at Bishop's College, Lennoxville, graduating from there in the year 1884. He held the chair of medical jurisprudence at Bishop's College. The noted author was vice-president of the Laurentian Club and the St. Maurice Club, both being well known fish and game associations, and was also president of the Montreal Kennel Club. He became best known to the general public, however, by his contributions to dialect literature.

"The Papineau Gun" and "The Wreck of the Julie Plante" attained an immense success all over Canada and the United States. He followed up these successes with "The Habitant," "Jubilee Ode" for Queen Victoria's diamond jubilee, and also wrote for Madame Albani a song, "Le Grand Seigneur," which was sung by her on one of her American tours. Dr. Drummond also wrote some satirical English verse which attracted attention.

His talent undoubtedly lay in versifications in the French-Canadian patois, at which he soon became recognized as a master.

"The Habitant," "Johnnie Cortean" and "Philorum's Canoe," justified the expectations which his earlier work aroused.

University Gave Degree.

In recognition of his literary work, Toronto University conferred upon Dr. Drummond the coveted L.L.D.

He was not inaptly described as the Bret Harte of Canada and his contributions to literature will be a lasting monument to his past life and work.

The Wreck of the Julie Plante.

On wan dark night on Lac St. Pierre,

De win' she blow, blow, blow,

An' de crew of de wood scow Julie

Plante

Got scar' an' run below—

For de win' she blew lak hurricane;

Bimeby she blow some more,

An' de scow up on Lac St. Pierre

Wan arpent from de shore.

De canthine walk on de fronte deck,

An' walk helin' deck, too—

He call de crew from up de hole,

He call de cook, also,

De cook, she's name was Rosle,

She came from Montreal

Was chambre maid on lumber barge

On the Grande Lachine Canal.

De win' she blow from nor'-eas'-wes'

De sout' win' she blow, too,

W'en Rosie cry, "Mon cher capitaine,

Mon cher, w'at I shall do?"

Den de captaine trow' de big anterre,

But still de scow she dreef,

De crew he can't pass on de shore,

Becos he los' his skeef.

De night was dark lak wan black cat,

De wave run high an' gas',

W'en de captaine tak' de Rosie girl,

An' tie her to de mast'.

Den he also tak' de life preserve,

An' jump of on de lag'

An' say, "Good-by, ma Rosie, dear

I go down for your sak!"

Nex' mornin' very early,

"Bout ha'p's two-tree-four—

De captaine—scow—an' de poor Rosle

Was corpses on de shore.

For de win' she blow lak' hurricane;

Bimeby she blow some more,

An' de scow, bus' up on Lac St. Pierre,

Wan arpent from de shore.

MORAL.

Now all good wood scow sailor man

Tak' warning by dat storm,

An' go an' marry some nice French girl

An' live on wan beeg farm.

De win' can blow lak' hurricane

An' s'pose she blow some more,

You can't get drown on Lac St. Pierre

So long as you stay on shore.

AUDIENCE WITH MIKADO.

Tokio, April 12.—Rear Admiral Brownson, U.S.N., was received in audience today by the emperor.

OFFER TO MOTTI.

Munich, April 12.—It is announced that Felix Motti has received a very tempting offer from Heinrich Conried to conduct the orchestra of the Metropolitan Opera House, New York.

WIRE GLASS WINDOWS

HOLLOW SHEET METAL SASH & FRAME

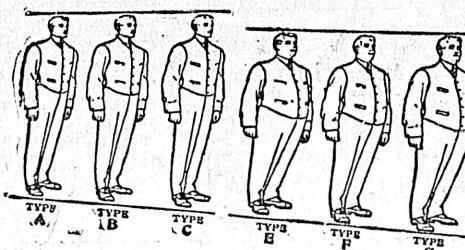
METALLIC ROOFING CO.

TORONTO & WINNIPEG

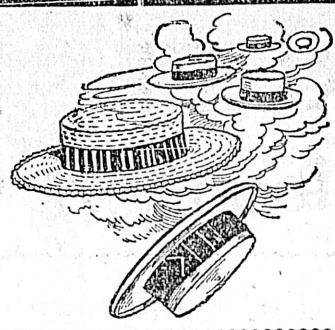
LONDON & MANCHESTER

MANCHESTER & LIVERPOOL

MANCHESTER &



Do you resemble one of these types? If so, we can fit you with a suit. Have you ever tried one on? No? Well, come in and be convinced. We have the largest stock of clothing in British Columbia and we can save you money. Remember, these garments are guaranteed; that in itself is worth something to you.



HATS

Are being unpacked every day. Shipments are now coming in, and we can show you the very latest styles and shades in English and American Hats, both soft and stiff.



Our Stock of Shirts Is Now Complete

We have the dressiest patterns in all sizes and colors shown this season. Did you ever wear a "Coat Shirt?" We have them at prices to Suit Everybody

B. WILLIAMS & CO. Sole Agents Semi-Ready Tailoring

CLOTHIERS AND HATTERS

WORK OF SESSION NEARING A CLOSE

Substantial Progress Made By House During the Past Week

MATTERS OF GREAT IMPORTANCE

Debate on Budget—The Government's Policy on Iron Ore Treatment—Measures Yet on List

The first session of the eleventh parliament of British Columbia is nearing a conclusion. The past week has been an eventful one, and the present promises to be just as busy, al-thought, it will not witness the transaction of business of equal importance. The debate on Finance Minister Tatlow's budget address, the announcement by Premier McBride of the attitude to be assumed by the government in connection with the iron-ore industry of the province, the departure of the premier for London on a mission which will form an epoch in the history of British Columbia, and the formation of the legislative assembly into a committee of the whole for the consideration of the estimates in detail, were the matters of greatest concern before the House during the last few days. Only a glance at the list is necessary to force one to the conclusion that the week has marked a record in the progress achieved.

May Prorogue This Week

No remarkable has been the advance that the rumors heard in the corridors to the effect that all issues, whether of minor or of great importance, will have been disposed of before the conclusion of the present week appears to be substantially corroborated. It is, therefore, not at all unlikely that the government will be in a position to announce prorogation within the period mentioned. This estimate is based entirely on the supposition that evening sessions are held regularly, starting on Monday. Even then the conclusion could not be reached, and all matters satisfactorily handled, unless the administration was in position to deal with everything without delay and no obstruction was met in the passage of legislation. So, under the circumstances, it would be most reasonable to believe that the house will be continued in session, at least, until the beginning of next week. If the anxiety which is being displayed by members on both sides to finish as quickly as is feasible, and the way in which business has been polished off during the past few days may be accepted as a criterion, there is no doubt that the doors of the legislature will be closed for another year before the lapse of a fortnight. This is a prediction which all the indications bear out.

Last Week's Debate

The debate on the budget address occupied several days. It started previous to the departure of Premier McBride, and it was even hoped that it might have been completed before the first minister found it necessary to leave. But the discussion was unusually extended. It was remarkable because of the fact that every member on the opposition benches delivered addresses either on the amendment submitted by John Oliver, the stalwart Liberal from Delta, or that laid before the assembly by J. A. Macdonald, the leader of the opposition party. Those who previously had appeared most backward in giving expression to their opinions on the floor took courage on this occasion and burst forth oratory. Both of the representatives from Cariboo were heard from, the member for Skeena delivered a speech of some length, consisting of an eulogy of his district and a plea for a further appropriation for the carrying out of public works.

Lillooet's Representative

But perhaps the most notable address from the opposition was that of Member Eagleson, of Lillooet. Although newly elected, he has achieved marked popularity among the adherents of the respective parties. It was thought, however, that his naturally bashful disposition would prevent him from taking part in this most important debate. But Mr. Eagleson sprang a surprise on the house on Thursday afternoon, when he boldly arose and addressed himself to "Mr. Speaker." Then followed an address which, while it did not sparkle with brilliant epigrams or flowery flights of oratory, was still exceedingly interesting because of its conversational tone and the straightforwardness of its delivery. Mr. Eagleson after spending some time in dilating on the needs of his district—taking a cue from his dis-satisfied conferees in that respect—spoke

This was the outcome of an assertion made by the latter at a previous sitting to the effect that Mr. Macdonald had, during the campaign, circulated a story of his having obtained a pair of trousers on the Columbian & Western bill. Mr. Macdonald acknowledged the truth of the charge, asserted that Mr. Shatford had come to him and asked him for a pair at the time specified and for the purpose indicated, on the ground that he had to leave to attend his father, who was ill in California. He inferred that the representation had not been authentic, and went on to refer to Mr. Shatford in a bitingly sarcastic manner. Mr. Shatford replied in kind and ended up by saying that he was not afraid to meet Mr. Macdonald "inside the house or out," whereat he was called to order. This is the first sharp exchange which has occurred since Speaker Eberts has occupied the position of presiding officer of the assembly. He dealt with the situation in a masterly way.

Iron Exploitation

The announcement by Premier McBride of the contemplated policy of the administration in regard to the iron-ore industry has aroused general comment. For the most part the move is favored, in fact there are few to be found who contend that it will in any way interfere with the development of that particular resource. The consensus of opinion is that legislation of the kind proposed is opportune, but it will have the same effect as that which practically prohibits the export of the timber of the province in unmanufactured form, and that nothing better could have been done to preserve for British Columbia the natural wealth she possesses, and which is the heritage of those residing here. Outside capital having been given confidence in the province, as a result of the sound, consistent policy of the present government, it is believed that the proposal will not deter those wishing to exploit the iron-ore deposits from doing so to the fullest possible extent. The only difference will be that instead of taking the mineral to the other side of the line plants will be established in British Columbia for the refinement of the ore. It is unnecessary to point out the advantage which may be expected to accrue from this. The mere building of factories and installing of machinery will entail large expenditures, while the men employed, whether they be taken from among local residents or brought from the United States, will as a result of their presence, be another material source of revenue to the state. All points considered, it is generally thought that the policy enunciated by the government is one in the best interests of British Columbia.

Acting Premier Tatlow.

The departure of Premier McBride has not interfered with the business of the legislature. He left all sessional affairs in "apple pie" order, and consequently there has been no difficulty experienced in dealing with the various issues, with the exception, of course, of the opposition, which is always expected from the left side of the house. Finance Minister Tatlow is acting in the capacity of first minister, and is performing the duties thus imposed on him in a capable manner.

Premier McBride's Mission.

The announcement in another column of the arrival of Sir Wilfrid Laurier in the old country brings home the mission on which Premier McBride is bent, namely the presentation of British Columbia's claims to better terms for the consideration of the imperial authorities. The allegation has been made that the prime minister of this province will be unable to obtain a hearing on reaching his destination. The idea, however, is without foundation; those acquainted with the procedure pointing out that when Sir Wilfrid Laurier makes application for certain changes in the British North America act it will be perfectly in order for Premier McBride to step forward, and outline the case of British Columbia for special treatment in his matter of federal subsidies, object to changes which the Dominion government proposes, in so far as this section of the Canadian confederation is concerned.

Unwarranted Attacks

Mr. Bowser took up in his own emphatic and forcible manner the attacks made by members of the opposition on Fisheries Commissioner Babcock. He told of the record which that gentleman had made for himself on the line indicated in California. He conclusively proved that his work in British Columbia had been productive of much good to the salmon fishing industry and by quoting a letter from the late minister of marine and fisheries at Ottawa he showed that the Dominion government had reposed unqualified confidence in the judgment of the very man whom the provincial Liberal party apparently were so desirous of having dismissed. Taking up the question of immigration he made a vigorous defence of the policy of the government in that regard, and concluding, painted a picture of the inconsistency of the Liberal party in its pronounced aversion to "an alliance with the enemies of the constitution" and its attitude in working "in cahoots" with the Socialists throughout the present session. His address was interspersed with enthusiastic applause.

Heated Repartee

Until Friday the present session of parliament had been free from all angry exchanges between members on the floor of the house. On the afternoon of the day mentioned, however, some very heated repartee took place between Mr. Macdonald and Mr. Shatford, the member for Similkameen,



In 1906 flowers and vegetables grown from Sutton's Seeds obtained more first prizes than any other ten seed houses put together; one exhibitor alone has obtained \$7 prizes in three years from peas grown from Sutton's Seeds.

SUTTON'S Pedigree PEAS

Per Half-Pound Packets .15c
Two Half-Pound Packets .25c

PRODUCE A SUCCESSION OF DELICIOUS PEAS FROM JUNE TO NOVEMBER.

EARLIEST MARROWFAT, very early and a big cropper; height 3 feet.

SUTTON'S BOUNTIFUL, very large pods; very popular in France; a great cropper; height 4 feet.

SUTTON'S IMPROVED RINGLEADER, by far the finest, first-early, round, white-seeded pea; height 4 feet.

SUTTON'S SELECTED AMERICAN WONDER, very fine flavor; height 18 inches.

SUTTON'S EARLIEST BLUE, heavy cropper; splendid dark green pea; height 3 feet.

SUTTON'S PLENTIFUL, very prolific blue, round-seeded pea; height 3 feet.

SUTTON'S STAR OF AUSTRALIA, immense cropper, wrinkled pea; height 3 feet.

SUTTON'S PROLIFIC MARROW, superb green marrow pea, specially recommended; height 4 feet.

SUTTON'S ABUNDANCE, one of the most productive peas in the world; superlative flavor; height 2½ feet.

SUTTON'S LATE GREEN MARROW, producing a splendid fall crop of delicious peas.

SUTTON'S NE PLUS ULTRA, a most prolific late pea; unsurpassed in flavor; height 5 feet.

SOLE AGENTS

The Brackman-Ker Milling Co., Ltd.

Who carry a Full Stock of Sutton's Seeds at

Victoria.

Vancouver.

New Westminster.

Births, Marriages, Deaths

DICKSON—At Sidney, B. C., on the 12th instant, Richard Dickson, a native of County Armagh, Ireland, aged 63 years.

The funeral will take place on Monday, May 15, at 2 o'clock from the residence of Mr. Henry Hooton, Sidney, and at North Saanich Episcopcal church at 2:45 p. m. Friends will please accept this intimation.

(Toronto and London papers please copy.)

NOTICE is hereby given that I intend to apply to the Board of Licensing Commissioners of the City of Victoria at their next sitting as a Licensing Court, for a transfer of my license for the sale of wines and liquors by retail, upon the premises situate at the corner of Douglas and View streets in the city of Victoria, and formerly known as "The Vernon Hotel," but now known as "The Carlton," to Robert Percy Clark.

Dated this 12th day of March, 1907.

F. G. VERNON.

mitted to the house. One of these is that relating to jurisdiction over the Indian reserves of the province. As British Columbia's claim in this respect has been detailed by the Colonist previously, it is unnecessary to again recount it. But it is anticipated that some announcement of policy will be made before prorogation. It is also possible that the Game act will be taken up in order to allow the introduction of some amendments, which, judging by the numerous and largely signed petitions received, are much desired by British Columbians interested in the pursuit of Nimrod's favorite recreation. Among the changes wanted is a nominal license on all those wishing to carry firearms, thus providing a source of revenue which could be usefully utilized in providing better protection for the game. Whether action will be taken along these lines this session is a matter for conjecture. Some members think that it should be done, and others are inclined to believe that it would prove a detrimental effect on interests of importance to the community.

The Lord's Day Act.

Another question over which there is much discussion throughout British Columbia, and among the representatives of the people in the corridors of the legislative assembly, is the ac-

tion which will be taken by the provincial government in respect to the Lord's Day act. This matter is still in abeyance, which means that the executive council has not yet arrived at a decision as to the enforcement of the enactment in this section of Canada. As has been stated, largely signed petitions have been received from almost all parts of the province, some of which solicit the adoption of the measure and its stringent operation and others requesting the opposite. The majority, it is affirmed, take the latter stand. On Friday night Mr. Macdonald, the leader of the opposition, asked what decision had been reached by the administration. Acting Premier Tatlow replied that the government was not prepared to announce its policy, but that a state meeting would be made before the close of the session.

If You Want

a comfortable stocking try the Sun-finished ones, 35c, three pairs for one dollar, as imported from the English Factory. They justify all that is expected of them, also a new lot of men's pure cashmere socks, 25c. The Beehive.

BRITISH COLUMBIA FRUIT LANDS

Sunnyside Estate—near Kamloops, B. C.

Only sixty lots were to be sold this year, but those sixty are amongst the choicest in this magnificent estate. Within two hours after the opening of the sale over \$27,000.00 worth of lots were sold to LOCAL PEOPLE who know

SUNNYSIDE

and its future.

Send for plans, choose your lot, and we will guarantee it to be level, clear, free from stones and READY TO PLANT YOUR ORCHARD IN AT ONCE. It is the prettiest property in the best district in British Columbia.

Lots sold on easy terms. Water guaranteed. Send for particulars, plans and photographs to—

J. T. Robinson

MANAGER BRITISH COLUMBIA ORCHARD LANDS, LIMITED.

KAMLOOPS

BRITISH COLUMBIA

DIAMOND EXPERTS TO PLAY AT OAK BAY

Local Ball Tossers Arranging for Dates at Former Resort

NO CHANCE FOR GAMES AT OLD PARK

First Full Practice of Candidates for Team Will Take Place This Morning—Many Games Assured

Oak Bay will in all probability be the scene of operations for the baseballers again this season, much as it is desired that they should go to the new park at the Agricultural grounds. It had been practically decided that the games this year should be played at the new park but from the present outlook the grounds will not be in shape for the games. It is the desire of the ball club to play their first game about May 18 and as no effort has yet been made towards putting the ground in shape it is almost impossible to have them ready.

It was largely to the efforts of the baseball supporters that the city was induced to purchase the additional grounds and they were ready to do their share towards producing a revenue having practically guaranteed the association \$1,000 as their share of the receipts from the ball games. The action of the city council in refusing the grant makes it practically compulsory for them to go to Oak Bay. Negotiations are now in progress between the baseball club and the tramway company for the use of the grounds at Oak Bay for the coming season with every prospect of permission being granted.

The grounds at Oak Bay have in the past been largely taken up with lacrosse matches, and last year the baseball club was practically compelled to quit business owing to a scarcity of available dates. With this in view the supporters of the American national game in this city exerted every effort to have new grounds constructed and did it not for the action of the city council the new park would now have been well under way. As it is the grounds have not been touched. The management committee of the exhibition association were well aware of the advantages that would accrue from the baseball club playing at the driving park but not seeing the council.

To date this set back the players are losing no opportunity to boost the game and every evening sees the players in some back yard tossing the ball around in an effort to get their arms in shape for playing. Several practices have been held but owing to the disagreeable weather no organized attempt has been made but now that the weather has somewhat settled regular practices will be the order of the day. This morning will witness the first regular work out of the team and it is expected that there will be a good turn out. At this practice the committee will in a large measure decide who will make up the team for the year and every player who is desirous of catching a place is requested to attend. From the present indications a fairly fast nine will be secured and the visitors from the Sound will have all they can do to hold the home players down. The local club has asked for sufficient dates at Oak Bay to guarantee good ball all summer and already applications for games have been received from twelve teams on the Sound. The teams that have asked for dates are among the strongest on the Sound and if satisfactory arrangements can be made with the Oak Bay people, Victorians can rest assured that they will see some good ball this season.

WESTMINSTER IS IN LINE.
It is not only Victoria that is forming a baseball club, but several of the nearby cities are also taking steps to place a team in the field. New Westminster is very active and referring to the outside the News says: "The first steps towards organizing the New Westminster Baseball Club for the 1907 season will be taken on Tuesday evening, when the annual meeting will be held in the board of trade room. The election of officers and the appointing of delegates to meet the representatives of the Vancouver Baseball Club will also be proceeded with. The schedule of games to be played will not be drawn

up until after the delegates have conferred with the Vancouver men.

A strong effort is being made to have a winning team in the field this year, and prospects for the formation of an inter-city league between Vancouver, New Westminster, Blaine and Bellingham are brighter than ever. Bellingham have been dropped out of the big Northwestern league, will likely be willing to come in, and in this case strong games may confidently be expected. Among the players who will wield the cudgel this year are Richards, of Portland, a new man who has reputation as a catcher; Barber, of Stanford university, who played here three years ago while teaching at Columbian college; a new man from Victoria who is being introduced here by S. W. Dotey, and who is said to be a fast pitcher, and the following from among those who played last year: W. E. Sinclair, A. Lewis, Sells, Silver, F. O. Canfield, J. Lewis, J. Price, O. Peele and a few others who have not yet announced their intention of playing.

TRACK

ANNUAL SCHOOL SPORTS

The annual competition for the Swinerton cup by the pupils from the various schools of the city, will this year be held on the afternoon of May 23 and it is very likely that it will take place at Oak Bay. The celebration committee were very anxious to have the meet on Saturday forenoon May 25, but the executive of the Public Schools Athletic association has decided that it will be more interesting for the pupils if it is pulled off on the afternoon of Thursday.

This event will in a measure commence the celebration of Victoria Day. The idea of having the school children take part in the sports on the celebration of Empire Day was first mooted last year at the conclusion of the sports and when the celebration committee were figuring on an attraction for Saturday this event was not overlooked. This competition has become very interesting and the last two years on which the events have been run off, large crowds have attended. The rivalry among the schools is very keen and it is an enjoyable sight to watch the youngsters straining every nerve for the honor of the school of which they represent.

In arranging the programme for this year the committee has decided that the jumping events will be held the Saturday prior to the annual meet and in view of the supporters of the American national game in this city exerted every effort to have new grounds constructed and did it not for the action of the city council the new park would now have been well under way. As it is the grounds have not been touched. The management committee of the exhibition association were well aware of the advantages that would accrue from the baseball club playing at the driving park but not seeing the council.

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LACROSSE

CENTRALS PRACTICE TODAY

The members of the Central lacrosse club will hold a practice at Oak Bay this morning at 10 o'clock and a full attendance is requested. The Centrals are out to win the intermediate championship of British Columbia and if any showing is to be made, regular practices will have to be held and every member make an effort to attend. Otherwise the championship will not come to Victoria this season.

GOLF.

CHAMPIONSHIP TOURNAMENT:

Golfers from all over the Northwest are expected to participate in the Pacific Golf Association's tournament in the Spokane Country Club's links, near Manito Park, May 22 to 25, when 27 trophies, including the championship prizes, will be awarded. F. W. Gilbert, chairman of the sports committee, says that 25 of the prominent clubs in the Eastern states and Canada will send representatives. C. J. Jaffray,

champion of Minnesota, has entered, and in addition to the Eastern players there will be golfers from Chicago, Evanston, St. Louis, Kansas City and other points in the Middle West, also several from New York, Philadelphia and Boston, Seattle, Portland, Tacoma, Butte, Victoria and Vancouver will also be represented by their crack players. The programme for the first day's play is as follows:

May 22—Men's open championship of the Northwest, 36 hole qualifying round; medal play, 16 to qualify; 9:30 to 10:30 a. m.; first 18 holes; 1:30 to 2:30 p. m., second 18 holes.

Women's Approach Contest—Prize for score during each day; prize for highest score during tournament; prize for the best score made during the tournament on the clock green, 9:30 a. m. to 5 p. m.

May 23—Women's open championship of the Pacific Northwest—Eighteen hole qualifying round, medal play; eight to qualify; 9:30 a. m. to 10:30 a. m.

Second flight of eight men from the following from among those who played last year: W. E. Sinclair, A. Lewis, Sells, Silver, F. O. Canfield, J. Lewis, J. Price, O. Peele and a few others who have not yet announced their intention of playing.

Open championship—First round, 18 hole match play; 1 to 2 p. m.

Clock putting contest—Down in 1 counts 5; 10 counts 3; special prize for this play; price 50 cents on admission.

There will also be the regular daily open contest on the globe putting course, 9:30 a. m. to 5 p. m.

May 24—Men's open championship—Second round, 18 holes; match play, 9:30 a. m. to 11 a. m.

Women's open championship—First round, 18 holes; match play, 10 a. m. to 11 a. m.

Second flight—Semifinal, 18 holes; match play, 11 a. m. to 12 m.

Men's open championship—Semifinal, 18 holes; match play, 1:30 to 2 p. m.

Women's open championship—Semifinal, 18 holes; match play, 2:30 to 3 p. m.

Men's driving contest—Three balls, average 100 yards, 10 a. m. to 12:30 p. m.

Mixed foursome—Handicap, 18 holes, medal play; 2 to 2:30 p. m.

Putting on the nine hole course and putting on the clock green; 9:30 a. m. to 5 p. m.

Women's open championship—Final round, 18 holes; 9:45 a. m.

Second flight—Finals, 18 holes, 10 a. m.

Men's open handicap—18 holes, medal play; 10:30 to 11 a. m.

Ladies' driving contest—Three balls, average 100 yards, 10 a. m. to 12:30 p. m.

Mixed foursome—Handicap, 18 holes, medal play; 2 to 2:30 p. m.

Putting on the nine hole course and putting on the clock green; 9:30 a. m. to 5 p. m.

G. O. Nettleton, secretary of the Spokane Country Club, announces that entries in the various events, which are open to all students of the club, will close at 4 o'clock May 21. In addition to being an athletic tourney, there will be numerous social functions, the visitors being guests of the officers of the Country Club, who are: President, F. Lewis Clark; first vice-president, F. T. McCullough; second vice-president, W. H. Cowles; general manager, G. O. Nettleton; the officers of the Pacific Golf association are: President, E. A. Strout, Secretary, secretary-treasurer, T. A. Lethbridge, Portland; executive committee, Herbert Griggs, Tacoma; H. Comb, Victoria, B. C., and F. T. McCullough, Spokane.

KENNEL

Victoria Club Meeting

A meeting of the members of the Victoria Kennel club will be held in Dr. Garasche's office on Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock. A full attendance will be requested as business of importance will be transacted.

BASKET BALL

A Hard Game

The basket ball match at the drill hall last evening in connection with the band concert proved a very exciting contest and was only won after an additional ten minutes of play and it was then that the J. B. A. A. team pulled out winners. The High school players started off fast and at half time the score was 7-4 in their favor. It was different in the second half and when time was called the score was even, both teams having twelve points. It was decided to play an additional ten minutes and after a fierce struggle the Bays scored six points to their opponents four giving them the victory by the score of 13-16.

LACROSSE

ASSOCIATION MEETING

Vancouver, April 13.—The Kilmarock cup will be competed for by the Vancouver, Maple Leaf and New Westminster teams before the opening of the championship series this season. This was decided at the annual meeting of the British Columbia Lacrosse Association held this afternoon. The first match will be played here on May 18 between the Vancouvers and the Leafs. The winners will play Westminster in Victoria on May 24. Victoria was not represented, but it was decided to allow that club an honorary membership in the association.

There was a lengthy discussion over the schedule. Vancouver laid claim on the Dominion Day match, but on motion it was awarded to the Maple

Leafs, the Westminster and Leaf delegates voting against the Vancouvers. The championship season will open on June first with a game here between Vancouver and Westminster. It was decided to abolish field captains.

Rev. W. W. Bolton was elected honorary president and Matt Barr president. The secretary went to J. Martin, of the Leafs.

J. L. Kirby Dead

The death occurred yesterday of John K. Kirby of this city. Deceased was 18 years of age and had been in this city, only for a comparatively short time. He came here with his father some months ago from Brandon, Man. The funeral will take place on Tuesday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock from the family residence, 527 Douglas street. Rev. E. G. Miller of St. Barnabas Church will officiate. Deceased was a member of No. 1 Company of the Fifth Regiment, and it is probable that some arrangements will be made for his fellows in the regiment to take part in the funeral.

IMPROVEMENT WORK

It is the determination of the executive committee of the British Columbia Agricultural Association to start work as soon as possible on the improvements to the buildings and grounds, the appropriations for which were on Monday evening of the past week sanctioned by the city council. Ald. Henderson, one of the representatives of the city on the executive committee of the association, has given notice to the effect that at the meeting of the council tomorrow evening he will move that the city purchasing agent be given instructions to take steps for the purchase of the nails, tools, planking and everything else necessary for the carrying on of the work.

POACHER ESCAPES

The Dominion government gunboat Kestrel came very near making a seizure a few days ago at Jedway, a small settlement on the Queen Charlotte Islands. It appears that while cruising in the northern waters the government boat spied the Zopora, a fishing vessel from Tacoma, operating within the limits. The poacher sighted the Kestrel before anything could be done, and quickly picking up the buoys that she had out, steamed away. An effort was made to catch the vessel, but she managed to get away. The poacher was of good size, was equipped with an oil burner and was capable of going about 14 knots.

G. O. Nettleton, secretary of the Spokane Country Club, announces that entries in the various events, which are open to all students of the club, will close at 4 o'clock May 21. In addition to being an athletic tourney, there will be numerous social functions, the visitors being guests of the officers of the Country Club, who are: President, F. Lewis Clark; first vice-president, F. T. McCullough; second vice-president, W. H. Cowles; general manager, G. O. Nettleton; the officers of the Pacific Golf association are: President, E. A. Strout, Secretary, secretary-treasurer, T. A. Lethbridge, Portland; executive committee, Herbert Griggs, Tacoma; H. Comb, Victoria, B. C., and F. T. McCullough, Spokane.

K. Bailey, the manager of the institution, points out that when the new steamship line to Mexico is in operation there will be great increase in the demands upon the resources of the establishment. As matters now stand the liabilities are behind the assets, the rent in particular being far in arrears, and Mr. Bailey thinks that now would be a very opportune time for some public spirited citizen to step in and help out this deserving institution.

The institute has been affiliated with the British and Foreign Seamen's Society and from this source it is now drawing \$50 a year. It is now also the headquarters of the local branch of the Life Saving and Life Boat Association of the Dominion.

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Year ending December 31, 1905: Expenditure, express hire in removal from store to Langley street, \$6; carpenter's labor and material, \$5.50; decorating, \$21; electrical fittings, \$4; visiting cards, \$1.50; rent on account, \$85; fuel and oil, \$20.70; personal expenses, postage, etc., 168.80; total, \$312.50. Receipts, subscriptions, donations, and box collections, \$312.50.

Receipts and expenditure for year ending December 31, 1906: Expenditure, painting sign, \$5; fuel and oil, \$12.50; rent on account, \$125; repairs to clock, \$1; visiting cards, \$1.50;

sailed his ship into the Royal Roads. She is consigned to Robert Ward & Co., and will remain in the Roads until the arrival of the tug Lorne, when she will be brought alongside the outer wharf to discharge her cargo, after which she will be towed to Vancouver.

MILITARY NEWS.

The Fifth Regiment has the honor to have among its members one of the few marksmen in the Dominion to secure one of the best shot badges. The man who by his straight shooting has thus gained much credit both for himself and for his regiment is Company Sergt.-Major Caven. The information to this effect was published in Militia Order No. 63, dated March 16, 1907, and has been republished for general information in the last regimental order sent out by Lieut.-Col. Hall. Company Sergt.-Major Caven is now receiving the congratulations of his brothers in arms.

A number of discharges are announced in the regimental order. In full the list is as follows: Bomb. A. G. Dennis, Gr. E. S. Dumbleton, Gr. A. S. Bently, Gr. W. W. Dart.

The vacancies in the ranks caused by the discharges are almost entirely filled by the enlistments. Three are given in the regimental order, as follows:

Gr. B. H. Green, Supt. Trumpeter S. D. Lester, Supt. Trumpeter John F. Bennett. The newly enlisted men will assume respectively the following numbers, 122, 99 and 175.

VICTORIA REAL ESTATE

B. C. Land & Investment Agency

LIMITED

40 Government Street, Victoria, B. C.

8-roomed modern house on Pandora street, new and for sale on terms.....	\$4,000
13-4 acres water frontage on Shoal Bay, partly under cultivation.....	\$4,600
House and double lot, fronting on Beacon Hill Park. A bargain at.....	\$3,000
Good building lots in James Bay, full size, and for sale on terms \$720	
6 acres—ear the Pumping Station, all planted in fruit, 5-roomed house, stable, etc, horse, cart, garden implements. Cleared \$1,300 in fruit last year. Price.....	\$10,500
\$5,250—Oak Bay, 3.36 acres all under cultivation, new 5-roomed furnished cottage with stone foundation, barn and outbuilding, fenced and has double frontage.	
8-roomed modern house in James Bay on full-sized lot; terms; price.....	\$2,500
100 acres—16 miles from Victoria, on good road, 9-roomed house, suitable for country hotel; 15 acres cleared and under cultivation, balance easily cleared; two living streams; very pretty place \$2,500	
For sale—300 acres of land on Pender Island water frontage; timbered; some good alder bottom; \$5 per acre; terms.	
140 acres, nine miles from Victoria, on railway; 100 acres of alder bottom, balance timbered; per acre.....	\$75

atley Park—This beautiful property at Esquimalt containing 232 acres with large water frontage, large portion cultivated, with modern barn and outhouses; particularly adapted for subdivision; enquire for further particulars.	
Gallano Island—282 acres, with good 9-roomed house and barns, orchard, 200 bearing trees, plenty of good timber; large swamp; easily cleared; large water frontage; two good bays.....	\$5,000
20 acres at Strawberry Vale, four miles from Victoria; mostly under cultivation; can be sold in 10 acre blocks at per acre, \$225 and.....	\$220
Large lot, 60x132, within three minutes of city hall; a bargain at \$1,200	
Ten acres at Gordon Head, five miles from Victoria, with 5-roomed cottage and all cleared and five acres in fruit; A1 situation; terms.....	\$7,800
160 acres at Saltiam, 30 acres cleared; road and river runs through property. This is particularly cheap at.....	\$1,000
Two nice lots in James Bay, large size and on a corner.....	\$1,700
2 1/2 acres just off car line, situation first class; all cleared; can subdivide; per acre.....	\$2,000
Lots 13 to 20 acres each, fronting on Quamichala Lake; suitable for fruit growing and country residences; close to railway station; good fishing and shooting; prices from \$60 to \$125 per acre.	

PEMBERTON & SON

45 Fort Street

FRONT STREET—5-room cottage, lot 45x140, water, sewer passes door (terms)	\$800
CENTRE ROAD—Several houses on half lots (easy terms), each	\$400
BELLEVILLE STREET—Cottage on large corner lot, all conveniences	\$3000
LAMPSON STREET—Small cottage	\$1800
FISGUARD STREET—Cottage in good condition, fruit trees, 3 lots, best of terms	\$3000
EDWARD AND MARY STREETS—1 1/2-storey house, in good repair, sewer and other conveniences	\$2300

HAUGHTON STREET—Good cottage and three lots, fruit trees, bush fruits, chicken house, stable (easy terms)	\$2500
NORTH PARK STREET—6-room cottage, with frontage on three streets, lot 60x120	\$2100
HULTON STREET—Small cottage, concrete foundation, and two large lots	\$2350
SAN JUAN AVENUE—Good house, with all conveniences	\$2600
YOUNG STREET—1 1/2-storey house, on good foundation, fruit trees and large lot, 69x157	\$2600
VIEW STREET—2-storey house on lot 30x120, between Quadra and Vancouver streets	\$2500

PEMBERTON & SON

MORE GOOD BUYS

LINDEN AVE.—A splendid lot for	\$1,250
FAIRFIELD RD.—4 splendid lots in Trutch Estate; southern frontage. Each	\$1,050
NIAGARA ST.—2 lots on north side of street, comprising two of the best building sites available, close to park; southern frontage. Each	\$1,350
FOUL BAY RD.—2 blocks from car line on south side of Oak Bay Ave., one acre all cleared and drained	\$1,700
CECILIA RD.—21 lots, high land; beautiful location, size 62 1/2 x 23 1/4. Each	\$650
CLOVERDALE AVE.—7 room bungalow. All modern conveniences (new), standing on half an acre for	\$3,750
BEACON ST.—8 room Bungalow (new), stone foundation, large cellar, stationery wash tubs in laundry, 2 w.c.'s, standing on 2 lots; back entrance on lane. According to present values the lots alone are worth \$2,700. This is a real good buy at \$5,000	

LAMPSON ST.—Close to water front; 8 room house, bath, sewer, hot and cold water; house is in A1 condition; 1 1/4 acres of ground, consisting of rich black loam. A snap at	\$4,500
GALIANO ISLAND—191 acre farm, 20 acres cleared apart from what is under garden crop; balance in timber, 5 cows (4 milkers), 15 sheep, poultry, house furnished, barn and outbuildings; farm implements. The whole as a going concern for the ridiculously low figure of	\$4,500
PARSON'S BRIDGE—51 acres, 12 cleared, 8 slashed, balance in timber; house and outhouses.....	\$6,500
COBBLE HILL—1,040 acres consisting of some of the finest fruit land; a portion cleared and a further large portion requiring little labor to bring under cultivation. Further details on application. Price per acre	\$30

Grant & Lineham
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'Phone 668. 63 Yates Street

\$3,600 Buys

2 Acres on Transit Ave. and Island Road, close to Oak Bay Hotel, level, dry and all clear. Both streets are being graded.

\$1,600 Buys

Pandora Street, lot between Cook and Chambers Sts., size 60 x 120.

\$5,500 Buys

4 1/2 Acres on car line, inside city limits, excellent for subdivision and a good money maker.

\$2,100 Buys

Full sized lot on Fort Street, adjoining the Dunsmuir property.

\$1,450 Buys

5 Roomed modern cottage on Francis Ave., full sized lot, stable for 3 horses, chicken shed, etc.

Get prices and terms on 17 Acres inside city limits, a good parcel for retailing. No expense for surveying as subdivision plan is already registered. This is worth your attention.

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REGINA

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Price, \$14,000.00

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Two Valuable Central Building Sites

5 Lots, 395 feet frontage on Victoria Crescent and McClure Street. The above property commanding a magnificent view over Beacon Hill Park, Parliament buildings and C. P. R. Hotel, is within six minutes of post office and is the finest site for an apartment block in the city. Two lots, 120x120 feet at corner of Vancouver and McClure Streets. Fine garden soil. For price and further particulars apply

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Tel. A1092

BOND & CLARK

14 Trounce Avenue

Tel. A1092

HOUSES	ACREAGE
ST. LOUIS AND REGENT STREETS—13 houses, income \$147 monthly	\$15,000
BELTON AVENUE—4-room cottage, lot 60x110	\$1050
UPPER PANDORA, end of Harrison—8-room house in course of erection, lot 50x120	\$3500
YATES STREET—above Cook—Two 6-room houses, three 5-room houses, on 2 1/2 lots	\$14,750
92 NIAGARA STREET—6-room house, two lots 60x120	\$3500
215 FERNWOOD ROAD—5-room cottage, five lots and barn, stable for three horses, septic tank	\$5000
16 LABOUCHERE STREET—7-room cottage, all modern conveniences, lot 50x120	\$3000
35 KING'S ROAD—6-room house, lot 50x140	\$1700

LOTS

ADMIRAL'S ROAD—1 lot, 50x160	\$200
COWAN AVENUE—1 lot, 50x120	\$800
ONTARIO AND SIMCOE STREETS—2 lots, 50x120, each	\$1000
OAK BAY AVENUE—197 feet Oak Bay and 127 feet Prospect road	\$3200
FRANKLIN STREET—1 lot, 50x120	\$1300
CORNER BLANCHARD AND YATES—1 lot, 60x120	\$25,000
CORNER FAIRFIELD AVE. AND FOURTH ST.—2 lots. A fine buy at	\$2000
JUST OFF FOUL BAY AVE.—9 lots 50x100. All for	\$3,200
CARBERRY GARDENS—4 large lots	\$4750
COR. YATES AND BLANCHARD—60x120. For few days only \$25,000	
DOUGLAS STREET, near Fort—60x120	\$16,000
77 FORT STREET—1 lot, 60x120	\$2650
FORT ST., NEXT CORNER COOK—2 lots, Fort to View, 60x240 \$3150	

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CADBORG BAY—54 1/4 acres, 1000 feet waterfront, adjoining Uplands Farm	\$50,000
GORDON HEAD—25 acres, very choice waterfront property	\$10,500
MOSS STREET—2 1/2 acres, exceptionally choice	\$6350
ELK LAKE—34 acres, six miles out, near beaver dam. Per acre	\$80
RICHMOND ROAD—22 acres	\$17,000
CADBORG BAY—11 acres, 3-room house, boathouse, stable, etc	\$9000
NORTH SAANICH—70 acres, mostly cleared, very choice waterfront	\$12,000

HOTEL

HOTEL QUAMICHAN, Duncans—4 lots, 30 rooms, stabling, outhouses, etc., well rented

\$10,500

FARM

ALBERT HEAD—120 acres, 80 cleared, very choice property .. \$25,000
TWO

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We have the following acreage, the greatest part of which is in the city or immediately adjoining limits.

12 ACRES—Fruit ranch, Gordon Head. This is a revenue maker.

7½ ACRES—Hillside avenue.

66 ACRES—Burnside road, adjoining city limits.

100 ACRES—Douglas street, two miles from City Hall.

46½ ACRES—Mount Tolmie road, 1 1-2 miles from City Hall.

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R. S. Day & B. Boggs

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Telephone 30

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Our experience of nearly 20 years in the handling of Farm Lands in this beautiful section of Vancouver Island has caused our business to grow to such an extent that it has been necessary for us to appoint a resident representative in Duncan. Samples from our list of Cowichan lands—

220 acres frontage (1 mile), quarter mile from wharf, P. O., etc.; 20 acres under cultivation, and additional area improved, 2 acres bearing orchard; small house and barn and outbuildings; 2 creeks. Price \$10,000 or \$45 per acre.

103 acres, 3 miles from Duncan; timber has been taken off; good creek through property. \$30 per acre.

52 acres, 1½ miles from Duncan, 6 acres under cultivation and 15 in pasture; 5 roomed house, new large barn and other buildings; good orchard; 2 springs. Price \$5,000.

160 acres, 3 miles from Duncan, 25 acres under cultivation and large pasture; large creek through property; 9 roomed house and large barn; good bearing orchard. Price \$8,500.

91 acres fronting on Cowichan Lake, 20 acres under cultivation; good house and 2 barns; bearing orchard; stock and farm implements; 50 acres valuable timber. Price \$5,000.

100 acres, 2 miles from Somesos Station, 40 acres under cultivation, and additional pasturage; 7 roomed house, 2 barns and other buildings; orchard bearing; live spring near house. Price \$7,500.

160 acres, 1 mile from Westholme, 14 acres cultivated and 20 in pasture; 4 roomed house, barn and other buildings; creek through property; bearing orchard; 5 cows, 2 horses and farm implements. Price \$6,750.

180 acres, 3½ miles from Duncan, 130 acres creek bottom, 7 acres under cultivation and 20 in pasture; orchard; 6 roomed house, large new barn and outbuildings. Price \$8,000. Terms, 100 acres of above with improvements, \$5,000.

160 acres, 5 miles from Duncan; 6 acres under cultivation and considerably more improved; new 7 roomed house and good barn and stables; bearing orchard. Price \$5,500.

General Agents for The Guardian Assurance Company, Limited, and the Law Union and Crown Insurance Company.

VICTORIA REGINA AND SASKATOON

PUTTING DOWN LIQUOR TRAFFIC IN OLD DAYS

Stirring Story of Wreck of a Whisky Dive in Calgary Years Ago

An interesting story is told in the Winnipeg Telegram, of Jack Pelham, at one time a trooper in the Royal North-West Mounted Police.

Pelham hadn't been quartered at Fort Saskatchewan, twenty miles from the little village and Hudson's Bay post of Edmonton, as a member of K troop, N.W.M.P., for a month, and hadn't yet determined whether he was a private in the 10th Hussars on outpost duty, or a member of a cowboy outfit on a round-up, when the mental revolution that comes sooner or later to the old countrymen in the West began.

"I must censure you for the illegal manner of your procedure," said Col. Herchmer, grimly, in the orderly room that afternoon, "and will fine you one day's pay—and, by the way, as you have put the worst whisky dive in Calgary permanently out of business and, in fact, gave out the inside information, and Pelham was arrested.

"I must censure you for the illegal manner of your procedure," said Col. Herchmer, grimly, in the orderly room that afternoon, "and will fine you one day's pay—and, by the way, as you have put the worst whisky dive in Calgary permanently out of business and, in fact, gave out the inside information.

"The first Seaman said that the Central Saskatchewan was a continuation of the Hill road westward from the boundary of Manitoba. He submitted a survey showing the route, which runs through the southern part of the Cunningham district, crosses the Soo Line, and proceeds through Willow Bunch to Alberta. The main line will thus be south of Moose Jaw, but lines will be run northward at intervals, it being the intention to tap the rich Good Lake lands. While particulars were not divulged to any great extent, Mr. Norris said that connection would be made with Moose Jaw, also Regina, Indian Head, Wolseley and other places.

Three months afterwards Pelham was given command of a small detachment to intercept at the Old Man's River, one of the perennial excursions of Montana Charlie, also known as the Bull Pup, the most notorious smuggler in the West, on his way north with a load of contraband whiskey.

"He will travel at night, circle around Macleod and Calgary, but will keep the trail most of the time," said the sergeant-major. "He has been having too much luck lately, and it may encourage others. Yell be in luck if you take him, alive or dead. Take him alive certainly you can, for he is a decent sort of chap, with lots of pluck; but take him."

Pelham took him with a bullet in the Bull Pup's right shoulder, and his own left arm hanging limp by his side from a shot from a Winchester, and both became good friends on the return trip and seriously impeded the healing of their wounds by exploring the contents of the confiscated wagon that bore the Monana desperado to imprisonment, and Pelham to a sergeant's stripes.

These occurrences took place in the "old days," but the Northwest Mounted Police force continues to be a training school where tenderfoot from the Old Country and men of all sorts, so long as they are strong and healthy and courageous, are graduated as resourceful westerners—capable as policemen and capable as citizens if they leave the service.

WANTS TO BUILD OWN NAVY

GREAT NORTHERN SEEKS TO ENTER SASKATCHEWAN

Move Gleaned From Hill's Agent Before the Private Bills and Railway Committee

St. James' Rector, Rev. J. H. S. Sweet, Holy Communion at 8, matins, Ullay and sermon at 11, evensong and sermon at 7. The music follows:

Morning.

Psalm 20

Hymns 31 and 462

Anthem—"O Worship the Lord!" Smith Evening.

Hymns 405, 559, 433 and 624

Anthem—"O Be Joyful in the Lord!" Stather

Evening.

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Evening.

Psalm 20

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NATIVE SONS—Post No. 1, meets K. of P. Hall last Tues. of each month. A. B. Hayes, Secy., B.C. of Commerce Bldg.

SONS OF ENGLAND—Prince of Island Lodge, A.O.U.W. Hall 1st and 3rd Tues. Fred. Dyke, Pres.; Thos. Gravell, Secy.

K. of P.—No. 1, Far West Lodge, Friday K. of P. Hall, corr. Douglas and Pandora Sts. H. Weber, K. of R. and S. Box 544.

L. O. L. 1420 and 1610 meets the first and third Monday each month, in A. O. U. W. Hall, Yates street. Degree meeting fourth Wednesday.

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J. O'SULLIVAN, F. C. S., Provincial assayer and Chemist, Vancouver, B. C.

PATENTS AND LEGAL

ROWLAND BRITTAIN, Registered Attorney. Patents in all countries. Field building, opp. P. O. Vancouver.

CONSULTING ENGINEERS

REBECK, JAMES K., Tel. 1068. Consulting Mechanic, Engineer, Naval Architect. Plans, specifications, special designs. Reports, surveys, and supervision. Rooms 32-33 Board of Trade building, Victoria, B. C.

DENTISTS

DR. LEWIS HALL, Dental Surgeon, Jewell Block, corr. Yates and Douglas Sts., Victoria, B. C. Telephone—Office 657; Residence, 122.

ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS

HUTCHISON BROS., Mechanical Engineers, Broughton, Victoria. Tel. 1179.

SORTHAND SCHOOL—15 Broad Street, Ida keeping thoroughly taught; also shorthand and typewriting. E. A. Macmillan, principal.

HOTEL DIRECTORY

THE ATLANTIC—Corner Broad and Johnson, recently reconditioned and newly furnished throughout. Fine, airy rooms, single and en suite; also sleeping suites thoroughly equipped at moderate rent. David Murray, Prop.

THE DOMINION—Yates Street. Only modern hotel in the city. Rates \$1.50 per day, and upwards. G. Jones, proprietor.

THE GORDON—Yates Street. First-class in every respect. Fifty spacious home-like rooms. Terms very moderate. Mrs. J. Aberden Gordon, proprietress. Tel. 1018. P. O. Box 49.

COMMERCIAL HOTEL—118 Douglas St. Rooms to let for housekeeping for \$1.

KEREOMEOS

ALKEZAR HOTEL—One block from V. & E. Ry. Station. Reasonable rates, and good accommodation. Percy Mark, proprietor.

NELSON

THE DOMINION—Victoria, B. C. Only modern hotel in the city. Rates \$1.50 per day, and upwards. G. Jones, proprietor.

THE GORDON—Yates Street. First-class in every respect. Fifty spacious home-like rooms. Terms very moderate. Mrs. J. Aberden Gordon, proprietress. Tel. 1018. P. O. Box 49.

COMMERCIAL HOTEL—118 Douglas St. Rooms to let for housekeeping for \$1.

MIDWAY

LOST—Black cocker spaniel, dog, 10 months old. Reward at Mr. Andrew Gray's Catharine street, Victoria West. \$5.00 reward.

LOST—On Fernwood road, a child's gold bracelet, with heart initialed "D" attached. Finder will oblige by returning to Mrs. S. C. Thomson, 189 Fernwood road.

LOST—On Belleville street, near C. P. R. wharf, a green purse. Finder may keep the money as reward on returning purse. Return to Box 33, Colonist.

LOST—A lady's gold nugget chain, who lost it on Thursday, same day. Reward at Mr. Andrew Gray's Catharine street, Victoria West. \$5.00 reward.

</div

B. C. LAND and INVESTMENT AGENCY, Ltd.
40 GOVERNMENT STREET.

6 ACRES—Near the Pumping Station, all planted in fruit, 5 roomed house, stable, etc.; horse, cart, garden implements. Cleared \$1000 in fruit last year. Price \$10,500.
10 LOTS—Just off Oak Bay avenue, in one block. \$70 per lot. Terms.
DEARABLE LOTS—in Oakland Estate, Hillside Avenue. \$700 each.
TEXADA ISLAND—2,000 acres of timbered and farming land. \$5 per acre.
2 HOUSES—in North end, always well rented, modern in every respect, front and back entrance. \$350.
COINER ST.—On Adulal's road, nice entrance. \$525.
2 1/2 ACRES—Near Jubilee Hospital, on a corner. All under cultivation, and suitable for subdivision. \$2,000 per acre.
50 ACRES—In South Saanich, at Al land, and easily cleared. \$700 each.
121 ACRES—In North Saanich, near Sidney on main road, practically all cleared. Splendid soil and water. \$15 per acre. For short time.
20 LOTS—In North End in one block, nicely situated with gentle southern slope, all land. \$900. Terms.
SEVERAL CHAP PROPERTIES for sale at AHERN. Call for particulars.
CORNERS LOT—And 6 roomed cottage on Oak Bay Ave., just outside city limits, \$1,700.
METCHOSIN FARM—About 275 acres, large portion cleared, house, barns and large frontage on two roads; will make fine subdivision. \$2,000 per acre.
STOCK RANCH—At Lower Nicola, B. C., consisting of 600 acres, convenient to school, post office, railway. Stock, agricultural implements, etc.
SEVERAL VARIOUS FINE IMPROVED FARMS—in the Spanish peninsula. Good soil and location, suitable for subdivision. Full particulars at office.
SUBURBAN ACREAGE—Shoal Bay water frontage, 100 feet. Large building lot, \$1,500 per acre. Very choice.
\$20.00 PER ACRE—1000 acres, accessible by water and rail, about 40 miles from Victoria, small portion cleared. Would make fine choice camp or sheep range. To Let—New clean room, \$5 per month upwards. Including heat. B. C. Land and Investment Agency.
BUSINESS LOTS—Two full sized lots between Oak Bay railway station. \$6,300, will sell separately.

PEMBERTON & SON
45 FORT STREET

FELTHAM ROAD—2 1/2 acres of good land, \$900.
GORDON HEAD—5 acres patches of fruit land. Two new houses going up alongside. \$400 per acre.
GORDON HEAD—21 acres with plenty of water. \$900 per acre.
FERNSIDE ESTATE—10 lots fronting on South Pembroke, Gladstone and Shakespeare sts. \$1000.
JUST OFF OAK BAY AVE—5 acres, will subdivide into over 30 large lots, and allow for foot traffic. Sold as is.
CATHERINE ST.—New 7 room house, all modern conveniences, good garden, \$1500.
SIXTH ST.—Two large lots above King's road. Houses on both sides. \$750 the two.
MACKENZIE TCLMIE—Acreage at \$500 per acre.
OTTER POINT—5 acres with small improvements. \$500.
WESTHOME—70 acres, 10 acres cleared. Good 3 room cottage insured for \$300.
FOURTH ST.—Large, well-built cottage on full sized lot. Frontage on two streets. Between Quadra and Vancouver. Rents for \$25 per month. \$3000.
INCLINE CITY LIMITS—3 1/2 acres, never with waterfront cottage and nice fruit trees. \$2750.
MENZIES ST.—7 Room house, all modern conveniences. Lot 60 x 120. Rents for \$300 per month. \$3000.
TORONTO ST.—2 Cottages on lot 70 x 120. Sewer and electric light. \$1500.00.
ONE ACRE—Just off Craigflower road \$1200.
SIGNAL BAY—Good house and 2 acres of fruit land. Price \$3000.
DALLAS AVE.—Well built bungalow close to waterfront and with magnificent view. \$1750.00.
SHAWNIGAN DISTRICT—200 acres fronting on the water, with over a mile of waterfront. \$25 per acre.
BANK ST. and LEIGHTON RD.—Two full sized lots. \$750 each.

PEMBERTON & SON.
45 Fort Street.

ROBT. WARD & CO., LTD.

REAL ESTATE DEPARTMENT.

Temple Building, 17 Fort St.

TWO NICE BUILDING LOTS—with large oaks, on Elford street. For the 2 \$1900.00.
A five room cottage, brick foundation, large stone cellar, with 2 lots 60x120 each, on Grant st., close to Fernwood ave. for \$2350.00.
Five room house on Alfred st., with all modern conveniences, on 4 lots, nice lawn, fruit trees and large barn. A snap.
TWO STOREY HOUSE—6 rooms and bath, stone foundation, on Stanley avenue, \$2050.
EIGHT ROOMED RESIDENCE—Grand location, view of the bay, corner Dallas and Grant street; a desirable property, well kept, \$1,500.00.
A beautiful 8 room bungalow, corner of Cadboro Avenue and Quadra street; fruit trees and lawn; \$2200. (Terms can be arranged.)
2 GOOD LOTS—Near Beacon Hill Park for \$750 each.
ONE BEAUTIFUL BUILDING LOT—On Richardson street for \$1200.
ONE-HALF ACRE—Off Washington ave. \$1100.
5 ROOMED HOUSE—On Richmond avenue, with 3/4 acre of ground, fruit trees, stable, coach house, etc. Price for a quick sale \$5,000.
10 ACRES—Of beautiful land with small house, close to Royal Oak. At \$500 per acre.
FARMLAND FOUNDATION—2 rooms and modern conveniences, well kept, lot in excess of 100x120. This is a good buy. \$1,500. Terms.
EIGHT ROOMED MODERN HOUSE—On Royal Oak, modern, well built, tasteful, modern, open plan, close to Fort Street; stone foundation, nice lawn and house is in first class state of repair. Terms can be arranged.
Two-storey house on Michigan street, with all modern conveniences, well kept, lot in excess of 100x120. This is a good buy. \$2,500.
A very desirable lot on Fort street above Cook street, with frontage on 2 streets. This lot will be sold at bargain. In excellent condition. \$1,500.00.
A desirable residence standing on two large lots on King's road; well kept grounds and fine shrubbery. Price \$7,500.00. Terms.
21 ACRES—Beautifully situated, overlooking Cadboro Bay, small bungalow, barn and usual outbuildings, quantity of fruit trees and nearly all under cultivation. Terms.
14 ACRES—Cadboro Bay; five room house, barn and windmill, 250 fruit trees, balance all under cultivation. Fine view of the bay. A very desirable property. Terms.
75 ACRES—With house and outbuildings, at Cowichan, for sale cheap; only \$200.
For a TWO STOREY HOUSE—On Cadboro Bay road, on 2 lots, with frontage on Viley street. Trees and shrubbery. Good stable and outbuildings.
A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE containing 7 rooms and all modern conveniences on 2 lots 60 x 120, situated on Carr Street between the Park and the beach. \$6,000.
ONE OF THE FINEST apartment house sites to be found, situated in one of the very best districts and having a fine unobstructed view. Corner lots. Price \$1,000.
LOT—ON BAKER ST.—Close to Oak Bay. \$1000.00 each.
3 LOTS—Each 50 x 120' on Wallace St., all fenced, stable and chicken house. For all \$1700.
LOTS—On Fraser street, Esquimalt, one containing about 1 1/4 acres at \$1200 per acre.
FULL-SIZED LOT—On Yates street, between Blanchard and Quadra streets, 2 houses bringing in \$10 per month for \$10,000.
LOTS—On Yates street between Douglas and Blanchard streets, 30 x 120, for \$10,000.00 each.
6 LOTS—On St. Joseph street, 57 x 125 for \$300 each.

T. O. MACKAY

Office Phone, 1388. House Phone, B323
Real Estate & Financial Agent.
No. 9 Metropolitan Bldg. Government St.
Opposite Post Office.

High class residential lots in Wilmette. Situated on Oak Bay road, between Foul Bay road and the Oak Bay Hotel. Lots 54 x 142, and 50 x 125 to 20 foot lanes. Building restrictions of \$2500 on each. This property being put on the market for a few thousand dollars, the value easy to tell. Get a few lots at the rock bottom prices.

S. A. BAIRD

70 Douglas St.

NEW 7 ROOMED DWELLING—with modern conveniences, Pandora avenue; good lot, \$3050. Terms.
\$2500—Buys 1 1/2 storey house on corner lot 60 x 120, Victoria West.
1 LOT—On Niagara street, close to park, \$1500.
2 LOTS—On Dunedin street, for \$1500.
ACREAGE—At Shoal Bay, with large waterfront. \$1500.
\$4200—Buys over one acre on Stanley avenue—North side. Edmonton road, for \$500.
2 LOTS—South side, Edmonton road, for CORNER LOT—100 feet on Hillside street, by 100 feet on Third street, \$150.

GILSON & CO.

Farms, City Property: Timber Limits, Real Estate and Confidential Agents.
No. 72 Douglas Street.

\$125—Buys nearly a full size lot on Alpha street.
\$250 cash down—Buys a 5 room cottage on one lot, 60 x 120, Belmont ave. Balance at 6 per cent. \$1,050.
\$100 cash down—Buys 4 room cottage, bathroom, sheds, large barn and stable. Price \$1,400.
SALOON AND HOTEL—Doing good business, good reasons for selling.
GOOD BUILDING SITES and best farms in the country for sale on our Easy Payment System.

WINNIPEG BROKERS

Real Estate.

Hanna Block, Yates Street.

\$1600—Will buy a cosy home, 5 room cottage, bath and pantry, electric light; lot 60 x 120 ft. Can be bought cheaper for cash.

Two PINE HOMES in splendid residence, the one \$7,500; the other \$10,000. A house and land included \$1,500.

Another in course of construction \$3,700.

A COTTAGE—5 rooms, bath and pantry, all recently renovated; fruit and ornamental trees; centre of city; lot 90 x 135, for \$4,000.

MONEY TO LOAN

FIRE INSURANCE WRITTEN

GRANT & LINEHAM
2 VIEW ST.

ROCK BAY AVE—9 Room house, 4 bedrooms, bath, sewer and electric light. Lot 97x120; 10 fruit trees. \$4000.00.
GORDON HEAD—5 acres patches of fruit land. Two new houses going up alongside. \$400 per acre.
GORDON HEAD—21 acres with plenty of water. \$900 per acre.
FERNSIDE ESTATE—10 lots fronting on South Pembroke, Gladstone and Shakespeare sts. \$1000.
JUST OFF OAK BAY AVE—5 acres, will subdivide into over 30 large lots, and allow for foot traffic. Sold as is.
CATHERINE ST.—New 7 room house, all modern conveniences, good garden, \$1500.
SIXTH ST.—Two large lots above King's road. Houses on both sides. \$750 the two.
MICHIGAN ST.—7 Room house, all modern conveniences, good garden, \$1500.
SUPERIOR ST.—5 Room cottage. No term, lot 60x120, 10 fruit trees and garden. \$2050.
KINGSTON ST.—5 Room cottage, bath, pantry, etc. light and sewer. Rents for \$1600 per month. \$3000.00.
OAK STREET—6 Room house in splendid order, half an acre of ground and fruit trees. \$2750.
MENZIES ST.—7 Room house, all modern conveniences. Lot 60x120. Rents for \$3000 per month. \$3000.
TWO LOTS—Upper Pandora street. \$300 each.
NEW SUBDIVISION—In James bay, near the water, lots \$100 up, and on easy terms, depends on market.

LEE & FRASER

11 TROUNCE AVENUE.

CORDOVA BAY—Water front, 7 miles from city; 37 acres for \$250 per acre. GOODINGWOOD STREET—Esquimalt, good dwelling, and large lot. Only \$1000.
AVALON ROAD—No. 7, brick house; 7 rooms all modern conveniences, close to town, for \$3000. Terms can be arranged.
TWO LOTS—Upper Pandora street. \$300 each.
NEW SUBDIVISION—In James bay, near the water, lots \$100 up, and on easy terms, depends on market.

THREE SNAPS

IN
ACREAGE

640 acres, Prince Rupert District; coal and timber lands; Crown Grant—

\$4160.00

138 acres, Otter Point; 20 acres cleared, all good land; cottage, barn, root and chicken house; near water; 8 head stock—

\$2350.00

133 acres, Highland District, 12 miles from town—

\$2500.00

McPherson & Fullerton Bros.

Phone 278 962 Gov't St.

23 and 25 Broad Street.

Twenty Five Acres

New Bungalow and stable, beautiful property consisting of 25 acres, six houses, fruit trees, orchard and 12 acres carefully drained. An excellent opportunity for a subdivision. Particulars on application.

BROAD ST.

Lot 60 x 120 feet. Price \$20,000.

DOUGLAS ST.

Corner lot, 120 x 120 feet. Price \$15,000.

VICTORIA HARBOR

Three waterfront lots that are rapidly increasing in value.

GOVERNMENT ST.

90 x 73 feet.

OAK BAY.

4 LOTS—Each containing 1 1/3 acres. \$1500 per acre. One-third cash.

A BEAUTIFUL WATER FRONT SITE.

Over 11 acres at \$800 per acre. This is a snap. Adjoining property sold some months ago at \$1,000 per acre.

Two STOREY HOUSE

6 rooms and bath, stone foundation, on Stanley avenue, \$2050.

EIGHT ROOMED RESIDENCE

Grand location, view of the bay, corner Dallas and Grant street; a desirable property, well kept, \$1,500.00.

ACREAGE

Can be bought from us at \$1500 per acre up. This is a high class property and will pay easily one hundred per cent. after subdividing.

2 GOOD LOTS

Near George road for \$1500.

2 LOTS

On Elford street, corner, for \$1500.

8 ROOMED MODERN HOUSE

Leighton street, for \$1000.00.

2 LOTS

In James Bay District, corner, for \$1000.00.

1 LOT

On King's road near Douglas St., for \$1000.00.

6 ROOMED HOUSE

Modern, King's Rd., for \$1000.00.

2 BUSINESS LOTS

Extending from Pandora to Cormorant streets, next to Douglas street corner, 60 feet frontage on each street, houses on lots, rents ranging for \$90 per month. Price \$11,000.00.

CLOTHIER BUNGALOW

101—On Cook St., 60 x 120'. Price \$1200.

LOT ON CORMORANT

Close to Blanchard, 60 x 132, 3 buildings on lot renting for \$22 per month. Price \$2650.

2 LOTS ON BAKER ST.

Close to Oak Bay. \$1000.00 each.

2 LOTS

Each 50 x 120' on Wallace St., all fenced, stable and chicken house. For all \$1700.

LOTS

On Foul Bay road, close to car. A good one containing about 1 1/4 acres at \$1200 per acre.

FULL-SIZED LOT

On Yates street, between Blanchard and Quadra streets, 2 houses bringing in \$10 per month for \$10,000.

LOT ON GONZALEZ

Between Douglas and Quadra streets, 30 x 120, for \$10,000.00 each.

6 LOTS

On St. Joseph street, 57 x 125 for \$300 each.

T. O. MACKAY

NOTICE

THE B. C. Hardware Co. will be found carrying on their business at the stand formerly occupied by The Nicholles & Renouf Co., Ltd., cor. Broad and Yates Streets, having placed in an entirely new stock in premises thoroughly renovated, and have added to the lines formerly found at this stand.

We respectfully solicit your patronage.

B. C. HARDWARE CO.

E. E. Greenshaw

P. O. Box 683 Phone 82

W. J. Griffin

HYGEIA

Nursing Bottles

PHYSICIANS all over the world are recommending this—the latest and most perfect baby's bottle—on account of its simplicity, naturalness and cleanliness. Every nursing mother in Victoria should secure an HYGEIA NURSING BOTTLE from the

HINTON ELECTRIC COMPANY, Ltd.

29 Government Street, Victoria, B. C.

3--SNAPS--3

Hungarian Flour (Moose Jaw), per sack.....	\$1.40
Island Potatoes, per sack.....	\$1.50
Pastry Flour (Our Choice), per sack.....	\$1.25
Delivered Free and the Best That Money Can Buy, at.....	

SYLVESTER FEED CO., - - - 87-89 YATES STREET.

New Perfumes and McConkey Chocolates Just Arrived at

FRASER'S DRUG STORE

30 and 32 Government St. Near the Post Office

THE WOODS HOTEL

VANCOUVER, B. C.

Newest and only Modern Hotel in B. C. American—rates \$2, \$2.50 and \$3. Also European.

WOOD, WILLIAMS & WOOD Proprietors.

WINTER SPORTS

GOLF, FOOTBALL, HOCKEY, ROLLER SKATES

We have all the goods for playing these winter games.

POCKET CUTLERY.

John Barnsley & Co. 115 Government Street

HOTEL ARRIVALS

The Driard

F. Fernader, Mr. M. Caplen, wife, and family, G. F. Hillier, Winnipeg; E. M. Wroughton, Stratford, Ont.; A. Colline, Portage la Prairie; J. Gowen, St. Mary's, Ont.; E. V. Matstone, Vancouver; J. Holt, Seattle.

ETHICS OF DRESS FOR MEN

A Neatly Tabulated Page in the Book, "Dress and Address"

In the booklet which B. Williams & Co., of the Semi-ready store, are giving away free this year, there is a neatly tabulated dress chart, showing the proper dress for gentlemen on all occasions—for morning, afternoon and evening wear, and for all sorts of social functions.

FRANZ JOSEF NATURAL APERIENT WATER.—This is the strongest and at the same time the most palatable of the Hungarian aperient waters. Uniform in composition, it regulates the functions of the body without fatiguing of the stomach, and is recommended by doctors especially for constipation, liver troubles, return of the stomach and intestines, piles, obesity, gout and rheumatism. Ten gold medals. No household should be without it. Sold everywhere.

LAUNCHING POSTPONED.

C. P. R. Lake Steamer Okanagan to Take Water on Tuesday Next.

The Okanagan (Vernon) in its issue of Tuesday last says:

The launching at the landing of the new C.P.R. boat Okanagan, which was fixed for Thursday of this week, has been postponed until Tuesday of next week, owing to the impossibility of having everything in readiness by the first day mentioned. Mrs. Gore, wife of Capt. Gore, of Nelson, superintendent of C. P. R. lake boats, will do the christening. It is likely the company will allow excursion rates over the railway for the benefit of those who desire to be present at the launching, which will take place between 1 and 2 p. m. Doubtless many will attend from Vernon, as there is talk of stores and shops closing up for a few hours that day.

The St. Francis

W. S. Brown, Seattle; R. Leslie, Vancouver; G. T. Smith, Kamloops; G. M. Bradley, Winnipeg; O. G. Shantz, Kamloops; A. H. Hilton, Cleveland; Mrs. L. Fisher, Mrs. D. Fisher, Saanich; Dr. H. P. Moody and wife, A. S. White, O. W. Gandy, Mrs. W. P. Morehouse, Vancouver; J. H. Glass, London, Ont.; W. L. Hanna and wife, Fort William; R. Walker, Guelph; O. P. Cull and wife, Arlington.

The King Edward

A. Colquhoun, L. Vernon, Seattle; Mrs. A. Stewart, R. Storey, Vancouver; G. McDavidson, Taccor, Judge and Mrs. Spinks, Vernon; B. C. F. A. Richardson, Vancouver; A. O. P. Francis, Winnipeg; Alex. Fraser, Vancouver; W. Crawford, New York; E. Houston, Boston; A. H. Fletcher, Mrs. Fletcher, Vancouver; S. H. Frame, Prince Rupert; E. M. Turner, Toronto; Mrs. A. F. Chamot, San Francisco; Miss Edith Hollings, Salt Spring Island; Mrs. Dr. Col. Jarvis and wife, Ottawa; Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Cooper, England; A. E. Knoff, J. C. Cravens, Jas. Griffiths, Seattle; G. G. Sedgwick, Nanaimo.

The Dominion

A. Colquhoun, L. Vernon, Seattle; Mrs. A. Stewart, R. Storey, Vancouver; G. McDavidson, Taccor, Judge and Mrs. Spinks, Vernon; B. C. F. A. Richardson, Vancouver; A. O. P. Francis, Winnipeg; Alex. Fraser, Vancouver; W. Crawford, New York; E. Houston, Boston; A. H. Fletcher, Mrs. Fletcher, Vancouver; S. H. Frame, Prince Rupert; E. M. Turner, Toronto; Mrs. A. F. Chamot, San Francisco; Miss Edith Hollings, Salt Spring Island; Mrs. Dr. Col. Jarvis and wife, Ottawa; Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Cooper, England; A. E. Knoff, J. C. Cravens, Jas. Griffiths, Seattle; G. G. Sedgwick, Nanaimo.

The Queen's

A. Graham, Vancouver; P. W. Scott, Son, and H. W. Woolton, Victoria, B. C.; J. J. Morris, Shadigan, J. S. McDonald, Vancouver; W. Morris, Cowichan; A. Riley, Shawigan; W. Horton, E. Evans, Chemainus; J. Burdes, wife and daughter; H. Thor, A. Douglas, Shawigan; S. M. Sawyer, Vancouver; J. McKenzie, Comox;

DAVID SPENCER, LTD.

THE GREAT EMPORIUM OF THE GREAT WEST

DAVID SPENCER, LTD.

Immense Purchase of New Carpets and Rugs EMBOSSED WALLPAPER SALE TOMORROW

New Delivery of Spring Suitings and Dress Lengths—Dress Goods Dept.

An exposition of the latest dress fabric styles, exceeding previous efforts are to be seen in the newest goods. The display represents the widest showing of the best colors, many of which are to be had exclusively at the store. Moderate prices prevail.

For Dress Lengths, at per yard, \$1.50 down to 50c

Dress Lengths in exclusive weaves, designs and colorings, ranging in price from \$17.50 down to \$10.50

Special But Limited Purchase of Black Silk Underskirts go on Sale Tomorrow

\$5.00 Values for \$3.90

These Skirts are made of extra good quality black taffeta silk with the new French ripple, it is almost impossible to catch the foot in the flounce which is certainly a boon to the wearer and very different from the ordinary underskirt; regular value \$5.00; tomorrow, each, \$3.90

Special Showing of New Outing Hats at the Moderate Price of \$2.50 to \$5.00

At this very moderate price we are showing a charming collection of SPRING MILLINERY of rare beauty and style. A becoming mode will be found for every type of face. The shapes and colorings are widely varied. Call and see the new goods that are pleasing and correct in styles and that can be obtained at so moderate a figure.

Choice Embossed Wallpaper Sale Tomorrow

Great price concession on half carload enables us to offer tomorrow, \$1.50 values for 50c.

WALLS, CEILING AND BORDERS

BIG OPPORTUNITIES next week for those with present or prospective minds for embossed Wallpapers of the best and Handsomest kinds. Those who want an added touch of elegance and good taste in the home should promptly attend this important sale, for the sale will be spirited during the time the lots hold out. All the very latest designs and color effects to please the most critical taste.

Also odd Borders and Ceilings—Regular value, 35c, tomorrow per roll, - - - 15c

Style, Comfort and Durability is Seen in the New Brown Leather Footwear Now Showing

WOMEN'S BROWN KID, LACE, LOW SHOE, extension sole, military heel, per pair \$3.50

WOMEN'S DARK TAN CALF, LOW, LACE SHOE, welt sole, Blucher cut, military heel, per pair \$4.00

WOMEN'S VICI KID DARK BROWN, LOW LACE SHOE, Gem Last, welt sole, military heel, Rex Last, per pair \$4.00

SPECIAL FOR NARROW FEET—Women's tan calf button, low shoe, welted sole, military heel, widths B, C, and D, per pair \$3.50

Mens' Brown Shoes

MEN'S DARK BROWN VICI KID LACE BOOT, welt sole, Blucher cut, cut, per pair \$4.50

MEN'S DARK BROWN VICI KID LACE BOOT, welt sole, per pair \$4.50

MEN'S DARK BROWN KID LACE BOOTS, welt sole, Blucher cut, per pair \$3.50

Ladies' Brown Shoes

WOMEN'S DARK BROWN, LACE, LOW SHOES, kid, turn sole, opera toe, Blucher cut, per pair, \$4.00

WOMEN'S DARK BROWN LACE, LOW SHOES, light sole, per pair, \$3.50

New Carpets and Rugs

Spring showing of new goods direct from the Looms. Our immense purchase was made before the general advance in prices.

SPRING CLEANING will of necessity be incomplete if the question of New Carpets is left over. Now is the time to make your selections before the present markets compel us to advance prices upon the goods we purchased last November before the general rise. Call in and see our immense assortments, embracing all the most popular weaves. Here are a few that will appeal to every known taste and means.

English Carpets

The fine wearing English Carpets are the best productions of famous English manufacturers. They were purchased before recent advances. They are unequalled for richness of pattern, beauty of coloring and good wearing ability. A fine assortment for your selection. Borders and stair to match.

ENGLISH AND DOMESTIC BODY BRUSSELS. This serviceable weave appeals to the housewife for the ease with which it is swept and the hard service it sustains. Shown in over 75 designs, in 3-4 body, 5-8 and 2-4 border and 3-4 stair, at from per yard, \$1.40, \$1.35, \$1.25 and \$1.00

English Wilton Carpet

The Ideal Carpet for service and pleasing effect, shown in all the staple and modish colorings in 3-4 body, 5-8 border and 3-4 stair, at per yard \$2.50, \$2.25, \$2.00 and \$1.75

English Axminster Carpets

This Carpet stands in high repute as a desirable floor covering lending itself so readily to any particular treatment. A very large assortment of rich designs in effective and practical shadings and color combinations; over 20 designs in 3-4 body, 2-4 and 5-8 border and 3-4 and 4-4 stair, at, per yard \$2.50, \$2.25, \$2.00 and \$1.75

English Tapestry Carpet

Of this very useful weave. We have just opened over 50 pieces of 5-8 and 3-4 body in choice hall and stair designs, at, per yard \$1.00, 85c, 75c, 65c and 50c

Turkey and Indian Carpets

We show a nice variety of these beautiful carpets, complete single piece weaving, no seams, at, each, from \$40 up to \$75.00

English Tapestry Carpet

The Okanagan will likely be given a trial trip on Wednesday, and then she will at once be put on the run to Victoria. The Aberdeen will be placed on the ways and given an overhaul and will also be put on the run carrying both freight and passengers, so great has the traffic become.

Assorted Rugs

English Tapestry Rugs

In all grades of quality, and an extensive assortment of color and design:

Size 3 yds. x 3 yds, each, \$8.50 up to \$16.50

Size 3 yds. x 3½ yds, each, \$9.50 up to \$18.50

Size 3 yds. x 4 yds, each \$11.75 up to \$21.75

Size 3½ yds. x 4 yds, each \$13.75 up to \$22.50

English Brussels Rugs

Size 3 yds. x 3 yds, each \$13.50 up to \$18.50

Size 3 yds. x 3½ yds, each \$14.75 up to \$21.75

Size 3 yds. x 4 yds, each \$20.50 up to \$24.50

Size 3 yds. x 4½ yds, each \$29.50 up to \$32.75

Size 3¾ yds. x 4 yds, each \$19.50 up to \$28.50

Size 3¾ yds. x 4½ yds, each \$31.50 up to \$35.00

English Axminster Rugs

Axminster Rugs are the most popular of all floor coverings for parlors—they are woven with such a soft, deep and silky pile, which lends itself so remarkably well to color treatment to give it a beauty that is hard to obtain in any other weave.

Size 3 yds. x 3 yds, up from \$36.00

Size 3 yds. x 3½ yds, up from \$42.00

Size 3 yds. x 4 yds, up from \$48.00

Size 3½ yds. x 4 yds, up from \$48.00

Size 3½ yds. x 4½ yds, up from \$57.75

Hearth Rugs in endless profusion, all sizes and prices and colorings.

Austrian Axminster Rugs

In a very complete assortment of sizes and color blendings, mostly panels and medallion design, at, each, from \$16.50 up to \$65.00

Reversible Wool Rugs

In three qualities in Art Nouveau, Oriental conventional designs:

Sizes 3 x 3—3 x 3½—3 x 4—3½ x 4 and

VICTORIA, B. C., SUNDAY, APRIL 14, 1907.

The Potential Resources of British Columbia

Some weeks ago, A. C. Flumerfelt, of Victoria, offered a prize of \$50 for an essay treating upon the following subjects:

1st.—Is British Columbia as rich, potentially, as the other provinces of the Dominion?

2nd.—If so, are we sharing rateably in the general prosperity of Canada?

3rd.—If not, why not, and what is requisite to bring about the desired condition?

4th.—Does the difficulty lie in the lack of manufacturing, transportation facilities, population, labor, available capital, or in ourselves?

5th.—What steps should be taken to secure the permanent well-being of every man and woman in British Columbia?

Between thirty and forty competitors wrote answers. The committee appointed to decide was composed of C. H. Luginbuhl, editor of the *Colonist*; Robert Dunn, editor of the *Times*; and S. J. Pitts, a retired merchant. These reported that "the essay signed 'Hag' embodied the most thoughtful and instructive review of the questions and should be rewarded the prize."

The writer was ex-Lieutenant-Governor C. H. Mackintosh. The prize will be devoted to assisting some charitable institution, probably the Tubercolosis home.

Epitome of Factors.

The full text of the essay is here reproduced:

(1) Is British Columbia as rich potentially as the other provinces of the Dominion?

The suggestion of an enquiry into the potential resources of British Columbia is timely, comprehensive and far visioned; of vital interest alike to those who are toiling within and thousands beyond the seas anxious for a British territory, where the surplus muscle and brawn of the Old World may be utilized.

Systematised stock-taking is an inflexible rule in commercial institutions. It applies as well to national concerns. This province need have no misgivings as to the result, for the sombre experiences and stormy rehabs of the past were not without chastening influences upon those earlier pioneers, who bequeathed the hall mark of lusty manhood to the present generation.

The following brief epitome of potential factors contributing to the present growth and sponsors for the future advancement of British Columbia, is necessary for an intelligent discussion of the subject:

Water Power for World

Rivers: Fraser, Thompson, Columbia, Kootenay, Peace, Stikine, Skeena, natural arteries of communication between the interior, the great lakes and the Pacific ocean. In addition water

School Garden Idea

Paper Read to Teachers at Nelson by Inspector Wilson

So important does the school garden movement, set on foot by Inspector Wilson at the Teachers' convention at Nelson, promise to become, that a very full report of the paper he read is here given. It is not complete as a number of explanatory and illustrative sections are omitted, but the parts reproduced are given without change. It is interesting to note that so impressed was W. A. McIntyre, principal of the Winnipeg Normal school, with the idea, that he announced his intention of putting it into practice immediately on his return to the east.

After some general introductory remarks, Mr. Wilson said:

In Belgium all elementary schools have gardens and by royal decree of 1897, all teachers must be able to give theoretical and practical instruction in botany, horticulture and agriculture. The government makes appropriations annually for the support of the gardens and for prizes in the schools that have excelled in the study of agriculture. Likewise in France the importance of agricultural education has been recognized in the curriculum of elementary schools since 1882. There are said to be 28,000 rural and elementary schools in France each with a school garden and a master capable of imparting a knowledge of the first principles of agriculture or horticulture. Early in the last century the village schools in Prussia began to give some instructions in agriculture, much stress being laid upon the preparation of teachers for garden work on account of the anticipated economic advantage.

Lesson From Germany.

Today agriculture occupies a large part in the German system of education. For the past 30 years plant study has been an important feature in both elementary and secondary schools of Berlin. Every summer morning two large wagons bring their loads of cuttings from the school gardens and distribute them to the different schools of the city. Teachers also take classes to the gardens for lessons in botany. In Switzerland school gardens have been in operation during the past 20 years and the federal government assists in their support. Each normal school in Switzerland maintains a model school garden which is cultivated and cared for by the students.

To some extent during the past 12 years school gardens have been introduced into England, chiefly in connection with supplementary schools, conducted by private societies, receiving state aid. The children not only receive instruction but do a measure of practical work, the aim being agricultural education.

For many years the Russian government has pilled the garden as an almost purely industrial agency. Teachers receive premiums for promoting agricultural knowledge. Everywhere the industrial idea predominates, though higher aims are gradually coming to the front.

So far, then, as the school gardens of Europe are concerned, with possibly

of the world.

Lakes: Covering an area of 1,560,830 acres. In the south, Kootenay, Arrow (lower and upper), Okanagan, Shuswap, Harrison, Slocan, Trout; in the north, Quesnel; bodies of water capable of bearing upon their bosoms the mercantile marine of an empire.

Forests: An area of 182,750,000 acres, three times the forest acreage of Japan and New Zealand and within a fraction of the acreage of India, Norway and Sweden, the products in active demand throughout the east, the continent of Europe, Australia, Africa, Japan, China, Peru, Mexico, New Zealand and the United Kingdom.

Lumber and pulp mills: One hundred

and thirty saw mills, with a capacity closely approximating 520,000,000 feet a day. A number of pulp mills already contracted for and in course of construction, the product of which will find ready markets. Great Britain and the United States, it is estimated, will require 1,000,000 tons of pulp wood annually, to supply which will necessitate the cutting of over 100,000 acres of spruce. This timber reproduces itself every thirty years.

Mineral products: In 1905 the tonnage of ore throughout this province was eighty-five per cent. greater than in 1901. Last year (1906) the mineral output was by close approximation: Placer gold, \$920,000; lode gold, 224,000 ounces; silver, 3,400,000 ounces; copper, 43,000,000 pounds; lead, 52,000,000 pounds. According to the Geological Survey Summary (Dominion) British Columbia's mineral product, excepting nickel and coal (the former found in Ontario), in 1905 exceeded the combined output of all other provinces. The figures stood: British Columbia, \$2,461,325; other provinces, including coal and nickel, \$2,125,297. The Boundary country (1906) produced ore tonnage exceeding 32,000,000. When Lardeau, Big Bend, and the North are able to transport ores the tonnage will undoubtedly increase immensely. Nor must it be forgotten that fully 300,000 square miles of mineral bearing country still awaits exploration.

Smelting: There are now eleven smelters and one refinery in operation with a capacity of nearly 8,000 tons per day; several are being enlarged. There are also two zinc plants in operation. These will be increased should the United States remove the zinc duty.

Coal and coke: Every year the output of coal and operations of ovens increase; coal revenue rapidly approaching \$5,000,000 per annum and coke \$1,750,000. Last year (1906) the coal tonnage (long tons) was 1,600,000; coke (long tons), 200,000 tons.

Fisheries: In 1904 the salmon pack numbered 455,834 cases, and in 1905 1,167,160 cases.

Other industries: Small fruit and orchard culture have already made the province famous, horticulture bidding high to expand beyond the most sanguine anticipations. Exhibits last year after year have awarded medals and high honors in Great Britain. Through out land has quadrupled in value. Grain growing, dairying, poultry, eggs, bacon, cattle raising, horse breeding, and mixed farming generally are making steady advances. The population has increased from 19,277 in 1872 to 22,000 in 1906; the revenue is steadily increasing, while permanent settlers are coming into the country in noticeable numbers.

These are no chimerical estimates; they point with the undeviating fidelity of compass to vast fields about to be developed, harvests yet to be reaped. With extensive harbors, Port Simpson, Prince Rupert, Vancouver, Clayoquot, Victoria, Esquimalt, Barkley and Quadra Sounds, with one transcontinental railway system in op-

tion, by the sum of \$14,797,687, while Vancouver's increased from \$68,783,259 in 1903 to \$132,606,358 for the

year 1906.

The Provincial Surplus

Provincial revenue and expenditure: It will be remembered that for years the Provincial Treasurer was obliged to announce an annual deficit of \$900,000. Today the position is reversed,

the revenue for 1905-06 amounting to \$3,044,442,49 and the expenditures to \$2,677,648.72, a surplus of \$366,793.77.

An unprejudiced view of bank clearings and revenue and expenditure justifies the statement that compared with other provinces British Columbia, from the standpoint of wealth and domestic progress, is rateably sharing—more than sharing—in the general prosperity of Canada.

Wealth of Natural Products

Productive capabilities: No more suggestive, certainly no more convincing figures could be offered than those

1900. 1905.
Capital ... \$22,901,892 \$51,762,557
Salaries and wages ... 5,456,538 11,051,477

Value of products ... 19,445,778 37,465,063

Showing the following increase for the calendar year 1905, as compared with 1900:

Capital (increase) ... \$28,860,665
Salary and wages (increase) 5,594,939

Value of products ... 18,020,185

Capital invested increasing over one hundred and fifty per cent, and wages and value of products fully on hundred per cent.

A business firm would be amazed should stock-taking yield such results, but how much more gratifying to know that provincial revenue, banking returns, postal business and government postal savings, and chartered banks' returns make a similarly favorable

showing so far as deposits are concerned.

capital and industry as well, to supply toward the goal of success. Even allowing for many drawbacks and disadvantages, this province is more than holding its own.

(3) If not, why not? What is re-

quisite to bring about the desired condition? Does this difficulty lie in the lack of manufactures, transportation facilities, population, labor, available capital—or in ourselves?

The province is certainly sharing rateably in the general prosperity; still in many branches the profit-yielding results are not satisfactory. Candily speaking, British Columbia has carried its weight; in short, been handicapped by physical characteristics, handicapped by indifference upon the part of Eastern pessimists, who suffered through many years of stagnation in Manitoba, and the then Northwest Territories. It was not until the forests and mines of this section attracted worldwide attention, and Yukon poured golden floods into the national exchequer, that British Columbia forced its way to the front. Consequently upon rapid progress, immense expenditures, without adequate return in the shape of revenue, became necessary. To be sure, the topographical configuration of the country meant mineral wealth; on the other hand, local improvements, domestic legislation, education, administration of justice, construction of roads and trails, together with other necessary public works, strained every fibre of the province's financial autonomy. Take, by way of illustration the following comparative statements:

(1) Value of Land and Houses, per Occupant.

British Columbia ... \$5,484
Manitoba ... 4,709
Territories ... 3,250
Ontario ... 4,863
Other provinces (average) ... 2,900

(2) Production per Farm

British Columbia ... \$1,047
Territories ... 562
Manitoba ... 733
Ontario ... 1,040
Quebec ... 633
Other provinces (average) ... 400

In the following for the purpose of brevity, only the highest and lowest figures are given:

(3) Production per Lot

British Columbia ... \$555
Territories ... 2,061
Ontario ... 1,105

(4) Income from Mines, Forests, Farms and Factories, Per Head.

British Columbia ... \$290
Ontario ... 219
Prince Edward Island ... 62

(5) Fisheries, Per Head.

British Columbia ... \$25 45
Nova Scotia ... 15 82
Ontario ... 51

(6) Production of Mines Per Head

British Columbia ... \$82 13
Nova Scotia ... 19 70
Prince Edward Island ... 15

(7) Forests of Canada, Per Head.

British Columbia ... \$15 90
Ontario ... 9 90
Prince Edward Island ... 2 77

(8) Production of Factories, Per Head.

British Columbia ... \$135 50
Ontario ... 130 92
Territories ... 10 95

Since the census enumeration was made, British Columbia has not been marking time, but marching steadily

(Continued on Page Eighteen) ..

Remarkable Figures

Thanks to Mr. Archibald Blue, the able statistician at Ottawa, the writer is able to produce a comparative statement of the manufacturing industries of British Columbia for the calendar years 1900 and 1905, showing capital employed, salaries and wages paid and value of products by kinds of industries. This is published for the first time and is valuable for reference:

Name or Kind of Industry—	1901 Capital.	1901 Salaries and Wages.	Value of products.
Aerated and mineral waters	\$ 70,292	\$ 24,240	\$ 62,247
Boilers and engines	739,200	181,400	367,025
Boots and shoes	33,971	19,740	67,645
Bread, biscuits and confectionery	189,719	89,505	298,510
Brick, tile and pottery	269,800	65,661	158,520
Butter and cheese	15,807	6,737	105,699
Carriages and wagons	87,300	43,460	99,955
Clothing, men's	187,582	193,003	415,435
Clothing, women's	53,630	33,150	96,250
Fish, preserved	4,358,072	586,789	2,850,554
Flouring and grist mill products	445,452	167,748	356,641
Foundry and machine shop products	463,125	60,910	119,100
Furniture and upholstered goods	524,500	27,108	87,792
Gas, lighting and heating	60,471	25,720	87,300
Harness and saddlery	20,250	12,610	19,036
Lime	7,180	5,697	8,850
Liquors and malt	874,369	143,448	580,244
Log products	6,132,028	1,648,725	3,985,177
Lumber products	299,134	172,502	470,293
Monuments and tombstones	20,719	18,677	32,853
Oils	146,089	9,650	27,100
Plumbing and tinsmithing	214,826	57,407	180,275
Printing and publishing	454,801	234,406	445,168
Ships and ship repairs	68,375	45,310	166,170
Smelting	1,744,000	898,779	4,531,179
Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes	161,093	109,906	265,497
All other industries	4,059,047	531,751	3,263,764
Totals	\$22,901,892	\$ 5,456,538	\$19,447,778

On Water Power

By Robert S. Ball, Assoc. M. Inst. C. E.
The exacting requirements of the electrical engineer have resulted in enormous improvements in the construction, operation, and efficiency of prime movers. The steam engine has been essentially modified, the steam turbine created, and the gas engine generally overhauled to adapt it to the close regulation and other compelling requirements of the dynamo. But while these machines are constantly forced upon our attention at present there is yet another prime mover which will surely outlive them all, for it is independent of the limited capacity of our co-operative measures. Like the more familiar prime movers, the water turbine has undergone rapid development in consequence of electrical enterprise the world over, and especially as applied to high falls of water which are usually only to be found at places far distant from civilization, often inaccessible by rail, and which may now be profitably exploited by the electrical transmission of the energy.

The effect of electrical engineering upon hydraulic development has been to increase the range of the conditions under which the water turbine may successfully be operated. At the present time turbines are working under the enormous effective head of 920 metres (3,019 ft.), and also at less than 2 ft. (0.61 metres). In the latter case the 40 brake horse power developed is not applied to the generation of electricity, being used for driving a mill near Worcester, but the high heads now utilized throughout the world are almost exclusively employed for industrial purposes through the medium of electricity. If the hydraulic engineer wished to institute a comparison between the extent and variety of his problems and those of his brethren working in the other departments of the engineering profession, he could clearly hold his own, for he now deals successfully with water at pressures considerably higher than those used in high pressure boilers, and the range of pressure is also greater, for the highest hydrostatic pressure which he safely and profitably employs in some 1,500 times that of the lowest. The Lake Tanay installation, in which an effective head of 920 metres (3,018 ft.) is utilized, is the highest at present in the world. There is also the installation of the Pikes Peak Hydro-Electric Company at works at an effective head of 671 metres.

A few facts concerning a plant working under the low head of 2 ft. may therefore be interesting by way of comparison. The turbine in this case is a parallel flow-wheel with a vertical shaft, the diameter being 13 ft. 2 in. It is made up of two concentric rings of buckets, and the inner set can be closed at will to the passage of water by a system of covers so as to limit the operation of the wheel to the outer ring. As the flow of water in the river is variable, a head of 3 ft. at certain periods acts upon the wheel, and the 40 horse power required to drive the mill is obtained from the outer ring alone, but at other seasons of the year the fall is reduced to 2 ft. and even less, in consequence of the rise in the tail water in a restricted channel. When these conditions prevail the water is admitted to both rings of the turbine

POTENTIAL RESOURCES OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

(Continued from Page Seventeen)

al. A spirit of broad statesmanship should prevail. Once this policy is adopted, the interior of the province opened, feeders to main railway lines constructed, and expansion of transport facilities follow, a broad field for manufacturers and retention of local capital will be created. Exorbitant transport rates are undoubtedly standing menaces to any section far removed from commercial centres, and it behoves both the Legislature and the people to resist, in every legitimate way, discrimination or favoritism on the part of those who control railway and express rates. No discrimination should be countenanced, no privileges vouchsafed, if ever remotely trenching upon present or future commercial interests. The question of population is another important factor. Here both government and people may exercise wise discretion, for it must not be imagined that any spirit of philanthropy—much less patriotism—will suggest eastern sympathy for the province. This is emphasized by a recent cable from London, in a Montreal newspaper, which announces, "A special feature of this year's plans is the greater attention paid to the eastern provinces." Being so, the people themselves will be blamed unless wise remedial measures are adopted, tending to induce the best class of settlers to seek homes in British Columbia. We want manufacturers of a diversified character; we want population, and in order to round off the policy, we want the people's earnings and the profits of industrial concerns kept within our own boundaries. Why should \$2,000,000 go abroad for dairy products, foreign fruits, poultry and agricultural supplies? Why should \$5,000,000 for similar necessities go east, and out of a total expenditure of \$12,000,000 annually, \$7,000,000 go abroad? In some cases this may have been unavoidable, and decreases are observable; on the other hand, why should the consumers of British Columbia annually pay import duties upon domestic products, in excess of Manitoba, including Winnipeg and Brandon; as much as Nova Scotia and more than the combined provinces of New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, Alberta, Saskatchewan and Yukon? Where capital has been profitably invested more will come, the best guarantee being that this province is essentially enriched by immense areas of resources not found elsewhere.

Scarcity of Labor

A vital issue affecting British Columbia is a scarcity of labor. There are two phases of this question, two elements entering into its discussion. For years, in fact since 1901, those far removed and having interests elsewhere, breathed tales of woe, foretold cataclysms of disaster, consequent upon local labor troubles, forgetting that throughout the world similar conditions had prevailed at various times. The best proof of exaggeration of these predictions is British Columbia's continued prosperity. Labor will gravitate towards the best market, and fairly remunerated workmen, progressive and intelligent, are the best indication of legitimate industrial wealth. Hence, no public man could render greater service to the state than he who steadfastly refuses to fan the flames of uncivilized animosity between employer and employee, who are intent upon making money.

ting efforts to populate the farming, cattle raising, breeding and ranching districts, should be made. One satisfied settler from abroad is an advance agent for hundreds who will follow him.

The province has passed the period of puerile doubt and sceptical criticism. The people want practical, progressive legislation. They are ready to devote all the strength and intelligence vouchsafed to them by Providence, in furthering the permanent well-being of British Columbia, and to unite in maintaining one law, one flag, one constitutional destiny.

Sunday at the Y. M. C. A.

(Written for the Colonist)

Sunday was a very wet day, and I wondered whether Maisie would want to go out. I phoned to her and she said she was going out and so we arranged to meet opposite the new C.P.R. hotel. She told me that she could stay out, for as long as she liked, and I knew I could be out for about four hours. But the question was, where were we to go? To sit in the Carnegie Library. In wet things, where we couldn't talk, wasn't inviting. The Tourist Rooms were closed on Sundays we supposed. The soaking rain reminded me of Vancouver, and then I remembered a pleasant Sunday that I'd spent at the Y. W. C. A. in Vancouver, so I suggested that we should investigate the new Victoria Y. W. C. A., which was somewhere in Fort street, and then perhaps we might afterwards find a place for tea. We turned down a quiet end of Fort street, opened a door next some C.P.R. offices, and went upstairs.

At least it was out of the wet, though the bare wooden staircase didn't look as if it would lead to much.

On landing, just as we were wondering which way to go, a door was opened by a lady who smiled in a welcoming way. We said we'd come to find the Y. W. C. A., and see what it was like.

The room was a cosy sitting room tastefully furnished—dainty curtains, a pretty carpet, a shining new piano, a book-case, etc.—caught the eye in turn, and gave one a sense of homeliness. Meanwhile the secretary asked us to take off our things and sit down. Some time after, when we had broken ice by discussing the weather, the president arrived, and asked us to tea; so we discovered that there was a dining-room here as well, two nice little tables in another room, all new and spotless, a restaurant in embryo.

Afterwards two more girls came in, and soon we were all on a friendly footing. I got various information from the secretary, who told me that some people in Victoria saw no pressing need for a Y. W. C. A., and one reply to that is that during the last few weeks they have enrolled 95 members, girls who work, and girls who have no homes.

Then, some say that once there was a Y. W. C. A. here which went under.

Well, that was long before Maisie and I came to Canada, and long before many working girls like ourselves were in Victoria. What wasn't needed in Victoria eight years ago is needed muchly now. Victoria is a growing place and a growing place needs women workers of all classes, and in Canada the Y. W. C. A. caters for women workers of all classes—it provides them with homes from home, with dining rooms, and recreation rooms, and evening classes. In bettering the condition of the women workers in Victoria we are in a very real way bettering our city, and what girl is not better for a chance of wholesome social life, such as the Y. W. C. A. never fails to create in its centre.

In Vancouver the Y. W. C. A. have a palatial residence—there they have gymnastic classes, dressmaking classes, etc., and above all a refuge from the streets, where the homeless feel a mere drop in the great ocean of humanity.

Ottawa has just got 140,000 for their Y. M. C. A. Can't Victoria get \$10,000? But after hearing all this, we settled down to our books. Maisie had found Kipling, and I a volume of Emerson in the book-case, and the secretary poked the fire. Then we had a jolly social tea, and all too soon the time was up. Maisie went back to nursery-dom and I to carry the eggs for supper—with a feeling of having had a very nice wet Sunday afternoon.

MAGGIE.

Eat Fruit

If people ate more fruit they would need less medicine and have better health. There is an old saying that fruit is golden in the morning and leaden at night. As a matter of fact it may be gold at both times, but then it should be eaten on an empty stomach and not as dessert, when the appetite is satisfied and digestion is already sufficiently taxed.

Fruit taken in the morning before the fast of the night has been broken is very refreshing, and it serves as a stimulus to the digestive organs. A ripe apple or an orange may be taken at this time with good effect. Fruit to be really valuable as an article of diet should be ripe, sound and in every way of good quality and if possible, it should be eaten raw, says Woman's Life.

Instead of eating a plate of ham or eggs and bacon for breakfast, most people would do better if they took some grapes, pears or apples—fresh fruit as long as it is to be had, and after that they can fall back on stewed prunes, figs, etc. If only fruit of some sort formed an important item in their breakfast, women would generally feel brighter and stronger, and would have far better complexions than is the rule at present.

His Judgment

There is a custom in French jurisprudence that sanctions the consultations by a judge in provincial courts with colleagues on the bench, and this is based upon certain classes of malfeasants. "What ought we to give this rascal, brother?" a judge in the department of Lorraine once asked the colleague on his right. "I should say three years."

"What is your opinion, brother?" This to the colleague on his left.

"I should give him four years."

Whereupon the judge, assuming an air of great benevolence, said:

"Prisoner, not desiring to impose upon you a long and severe term of imprisonment, as I should have done if left to myself, I have consulted my learned brethren, and shall take their advice. Seven years."

—The Argonaut.

(14) Permanent settlers; unremit-

Tuberculosis Study

London Times: The second interim report of the Royal Commission on Human and Animal Tuberculosis, an account of which appeared in The Times for February 2, has now been supplemented by the issue of an appendix containing a report by Dr. Eastwood upon the comparative histological and bacteriological investigations which he conducted under the direction of the commission. This appendix is a folio of over three hundred pages, with illustrative charts and tables, and is very largely concerned with the minute technicalities of research, and with the details of a large number of experiments; but the first of the three parts into which it is divided contains a general account of the nature of Dr. Eastwood's work and of the conclusions at which he has arrived. He was furnished, for the purpose of his inquiry, with tuberculous material derived both from human subjects and from bovine and other animals which were under observation at the laboratories of the commission, and with healthy material animals of different kinds into which this tuberculous material could be introduced by feeding, inoculation, and other methods; and the general result of his investigations has been to emphasize the underlying unity of the morbid process produced experimentally by infection with every variety of human and bovine tubercle bacilli.

The disease produced in anthropoids, which have been selected as being the nearest representatives of man, by bovine bacilli produce, even in small doses, morbid processes which are typical of tuberculosis.

Also those human viruses which, in certain tests, have been found relatively innocuous to bovines produce in anthropoids lesions typical of tuberculosis.

The disease produced in anthropods by these latter viruses is not more severe than the disease produced in them by bovine viruses, nor is there any indication that these human viruses have a specially selective action upon anthropods.

Moreover, these human bacilli last mentioned have not been found to produce in any other type of mammal, experimentally investigated, morbid processes which are either more severe or in any way essentially different from those produced by bovine bacilli.

My investigations, therefore, have failed to bring to light the slightest indication that there is any peculiarity about bovine viruses which might suggest their being, compared with certain viruses not of bovine origin, relatively innocuous to the human body.

I have examined and compared the cultures, on artificial media, yielded by bovine and by human tubercle bacilli, and find that they all possess in common the characteristics of mammalian tubercle bacilli.

The culture obtained from viruses of bovine origin and the cultures obtained from human viruses have been grown under identical conditions. All the cultures grow in the same way. They differ, however, in the amount of growth produced, the general rule being that those cultures, whether bovine or human which are of high virulence for bovines grow less abundantly than those human cultures which are of lower virulence for bovines.

These differences in the amount of growth produced on certain test media, though not really changed, are not always stable. In some instances bacilli have exhibited, after residence in the tissues of experimental animals, marked changes in the amount of growth yielded on artificial media.

There is, therefore, an essential unity, not only in the nature of the morbid processes induced experimentally by bovine and by human tubercle bacilli, and have found that in animals susceptible to mammalian tuberculosis both the bovine and the human bacilli produce a disease which is typical of tuberculosis.

(1) I have examined and compared the morbid processes induced experimentally by bovine and by human tubercle bacilli, and have found that in animals susceptible to mammalian tuberculosis both the bovine and the human bacilli produce a disease which is typical of tuberculosis.

(2) There is, therefore, an essential unity, not only in the nature of the morbid processes induced by human and bovine tubercle bacilli, but also in the bacteriological characters of the tubercle bacilli which cause the processes.

(3) The culture obtained from viruses of bovine origin and the cultures obtained from human viruses have been grown under identical conditions. All the cultures grow in the same way. They differ, however, in the amount of growth produced on certain test media, though not really changed, are not always stable. In some instances bacilli have exhibited, after residence in the tissues of experimental animals, marked changes in the amount of growth yielded on artificial media.

(4) These differences in the amount of growth produced on certain test media, though not really changed, are not always stable. In some instances bacilli have exhibited, after residence in the tissues of experimental animals, marked changes in the amount of growth yielded on artificial media.

(5) The culture obtained from viruses of bovine origin and the cultures obtained from human viruses have been grown under identical conditions. All the cultures grow in the same way. They differ, however, in the amount of growth produced on certain test media, though not really changed, are not always stable. In some instances bacilli have exhibited, after residence in the tissues of experimental animals, marked changes in the amount of growth yielded on artificial media.

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In Society's Realm

St. Barnabas' church last Monday evening was the scene of a pretty spring wedding, when the nuptials were celebrated of Mr. Norman Hardie and Miss Maud Atkinson, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. Atkinson of 16 Stanley avenue. The ceremony was performed by Rev. E. G. Miller. The service was full choir. The church, which was filled w/ a host of friends, was most beautifully decorated with tall white calla lilies and daffodils, a bell of the same lovely blossoms hanging over the heads of the bridal pair from a dainty arch of flowers. The bride entered the church at 8 o'clock, leaning on the arm of her father, the organ pealing forth the welcoming strains of the wedding march. The bride's dress, of rich white liberty satin, fell in long soft box plait from the waist, when it was confined by a high girdle of delicate ribbon. The bodice was trimmed with soft bucklings of chiffon, and an exquisite bertha of handmade lace made and presented by Mrs. Adams. The orthodox tulip veil was held in place by a wreath of orange blossoms. The bride's only ornament was a handsome pearl sunburst locket and chain studded with pearls. She carried a shower bouquet of bride roses, white carnations, lilies-of-the-valley and ferns. Her gift from the groom was a very handsome diamond and sapphire ring. Miss Violet Hardie, sister of the bridegroom, who acted as bridesmaid, wore a most artistic costume of pastel blue silk, with a smart white hat wreathed with pale yellow roses. Her bouquet of yellow iris gave a pleasing touch of color to the harmonious color scheme. Her present from the bridegroom was a pretty pearl pendant and brooch. The groom was supported by Mr. Walter Engelhardt, Mr. Fred White, Mr. Eric Hardie and Mr. James Stewart acted as ushers at the church. At the conclusion of the ceremony the wedding party adjourned to the residence of the bride's parents, where a reception was held during the evening. The house was so wreathed and decorated with spring flowers redolent of their fragrant perfume, that it seemed almost as if the Goddess Flora had adorned her apron of dainty blossoms in honor of the fair young bride. The table was adorned with pots of pure white lilies, and soft trails of smilax and sprig, the lights masked with soft yellow shades. Mrs. Atkinson, mother of the bride, received in a handsome black toilette relieved with trimmings of white satin. Mrs. Hardie, senior, wore black satin with handsome white lace; Mrs. Gilmer, sister of the bride, a suit of pale green with hat to match; Mrs. Bert Hardie, a very becoming costume of mauve cloth with hat in the same shade; Mrs. John Leeming, sister of the bridegroom, green cloth with smart French hat, trimmed with shaded ostrich feathers in green. At the close of the entertainment the happy couple departed with a shower of rice and confetti, and took passage on the Princess May for Skagway, where the honeymoon will be spent. The bride's going-away dress was purple, ladies' cloth, trimmed with white, a gold lighter; she wore a smart hat to match. The presents were numerous and included a very handsome silver tea service and salver, presented by the combined staffs of Dodwell & Co., in Tacoma and Seattle, also some very handsome and unique brass and Chinese gifts from some of the prominent Chinese firms in Victoria. Some of

those present were: Rev. E. G. and Mrs. Miller, Mr. and Mrs. Austin Goward, Mrs. Morphy, Miss Ned Morphy, Miss Mackenzie, Mr. Jack Leeming, Mrs. Taylor, Mr. F. White, Miss G. White, Mr. and Mrs. B. Hardie, Miss Emily Nicholles, Miss Muriel Nicholles, Miss Newcomb, Miss Roberts, Miss Lowe, the Misses Gibson, Miss Little, the Misses Bowron, Mrs. Watkinson, Mr. Hardie, Mr. Eric Hardie, Mr. James Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. S. Child, Miss Monat, Mr. and Mrs. Brookes, Miss B. Cameron, Miss Camsusa, Mrs. McQuade, Miss McQuade.

Apropos of weddings, a charming decoration and centre is formed for a bridal table by placing tall white lilies in a high vase and massing them round with white blossoms arranged in vases of graduated heights till a pyramid of flowers is formed, beneath which is placed a large round of looking-glass wreathed with flowers and ferns. From the pyramid ropes of flowers descend to each corner of the table, finishing in large bow knots of white satin ribbon.

The St. Agnes Guild of St. James' church entertained a number of their friends on Tuesday, April 9, at a very enjoyable birthday party, given in the Victoria hall, Blanchard street. The early part of the evening was given up to instrumental music, songs and recitations, the following ladies and gentlemen kindly assisting: Miss George, Miss Sweet, Mr. Cecil Berkeley, Miss Talbot, Miss Ballely, Miss V. Sweet, Mrs. Donald Cartwright, Mr. J. Findley, Miss Alice Redfern, Miss Dickson, Miss Dickson and Miss Z. Bucknam. Mrs. D. Cartwright's singing was highly appreciated, those present deeming it a privilege to hear an excellent voice. Miss Dickson's pretty solo was accompanied by Miss Justice Gibbons with violin obblato, and Miss Mildred Sweet on the piano. Mr. Cecil Berkeley was favored with a hearty encore, his fine tenor voice lending a decided advantage.

At the conclusion of the musical program, the young ladies of the guild, daubed in white, with crimson ribbon bows on the left wrist, dispensed all sorts of appetizing refreshments to the gay throng, who finished the evening with a merry dance.

Mrs. Albert E. McPhillips left last Tuesday to pay a two-months' visit to Pasadena and Southern California. Mr. McPhillips accompanied her as far as Seattle.

Miss Norah Coombe, who won the championship of the golf tournament last week, left on Monday en route for England.

Mr. Cecil Croker Fox, of Vancouver, is spending a few weeks in town. He is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Gervais Wake, Maple street.

Those interested in the game of five hundred are looking forward with great interest to the tournament to be held next week at the Dallas hotel in aid of the anti-tuberculosis fund. One of the novelties in the way of prizes will be a ticket to Seattle and back.

Brown bread ice is the latest novelty for evening entertainments, and is as delicious as it is easy to prepare: Four ounces brown bread crumbs, 1 ounce ratina 'crumbs, 1 teaspoonful

pure love, and loved her better than his life. But, alas! she knew it not. As little did she guess what effect the brief note her husband now held would have upon him, or its wording might have been different.

"It is right you should know I had a baby four weeks ago. Our little one only lived ten days. I have been ill, as I was when I left you, and am less pretty than ever. If you will, let me know you have this, by sending a few words to the Daily News, beginning 'Alisa Craig,' and ending 'I insist.'"

As he reached those concluding words the sheet fell from the reader's hand, and his head sank forward with a groan. But there was no time to lose. The English maid would be leaving in half an hour, and it must carry his answer with it.

"Alisa Craig—Yours received. Come back. Send letter to present address, 'Iona House, Tyree, Skye,' to say what day. I insist."

This, with postoffice order for payment, and request for immediate insertion, was despatched by Mackenzie himself in a feverish haste and wild excitement of hope, remorse, and longing that left no place for reasonable thought.

But self-contained as he usually was, grief and shame, love and remorse, all alike locked away behind closed lips, for once the craving for sympathy was irresistible, and seeking Janet in the kitchen, the master, whom more than thirty years ago she had many a time hushed to sleep in her arms, handed back to her the letter she had so recently brought him, and leaving her to read it, returned to the study. Five minutes later the old woman followed him there, tears streaming down her comely cheeks. "Eh, sir, the bonny, poor, sweet mistress!" sobbed Janet. "And all alone in her sore trouble and her grief!"

"But ye'll be sending her a message," she mused.

Meanwhile, a very interesting dialogue had been going on in the sitting-room, between Hector Mackenzie and his visitor. As the young woman entered with her dish of beautifully-cooked fish, the stranger seated opposite the door said briskly:

"The fact is, Mr. Mackenzie, that she cannot escape discovery now. For I tell you, we have traced her positively to this very island. She is on it at the present moment."

The effect was like an electric shock to the hearer. He sprang to his feet with a strangled cry, "Oh, my wife, my wife!"

The agonized entreaty in the tone had a startling effect on one of the hearers, unfortunately for the dinner's first and most carefully-prepared course, for the dish of fish went with a direful and wholesale smash to the floor.

The new-comer was hungry, and while detailing his budget of news had privately sniffl'd at the wholesome, appetizing odor of that exquisitely fresh and well-cooked fish with satisfaction.

"You are as bad as the proverbial cow, young woman," he muttered, ruefully, as he looked at the inextricable mixture of fish and chime for a few moments; then for the first time he lifted his eyes to the young woman's face, and noticed those great dark spectacles. An extraordinary change passed over his own countenance. All disappointment, all memory even of disappointment, disappeared.

"Oh! I beg your pardon," he said, hurriedly, as he rose up with what might almost be called a clasp of the hands, and an eager advance to the master of the house.

Hector Mackenzie was sitting almost in darkness, nevertheless, he turned his face away, and Janet went on: "But ye'll be sending her a message, sir, ye will, and with na loss o' time; now, will ye not?"

"I have sent it already." His hearer started. "Eh-h!" she exclaimed in some dismay, as she caught the low-toned reply. "Ye've taken short time for thought, then. But, craving your pardon, master, how did you contrive about softening off the end?" Her master faced round. "How did I?" He rose sharply to his feet.

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Janet folded her arms in her snowy apron. "Ye see, sir, the bonny bit misfortune bids ye end with 'I insist,' and sat she may be sure it's yourself that writes it's necessary so to end, but because ye tell me to, my love, I end with, 'I insist!'"

Intuitive tact led Janet Then to withdraw, which she did with a deep-sighed sigh. At the utter baldness of the hurried message, with its seeming tone of imperious command, she did not guess, but it was plain to see that her master was suddenly aware that his message was not all it should have been.

By the next day's mail another message for insertion in the newspaper went from Iona House. The beginning and the ending were the same, but the

"If ever man loved, it's you," she murmured as she went slowly back to the kitchen.

And Janet was right. In spite of cruel words of passion, the fact was that Hector had married his wife for

words in between were many more, and widely different. "Broken of heart and grey with grief, the tears of pity for him stream from my old eyes. Come and see for yourself."

As it fortunately happened, the young wife saw the servant's notice before she saw her husband's, which appeared a day earlier than she had been led to suppose possible. It was well, but Janet's words, "Forgive my following the master's message of yesterday," led her to look back, and see both. Had she seen the curt reply first, it is fairly just to declare it would have given the final deathblow to the sorrowful young heart, but now it stood side by side with the interpreter, Janet's, and a soft murmur passed the soft lips—"He lost no time."

CHAPTER II. Waiting Time

Hector Mackenzie's hair had been grey, but now it grew white, as the days passed into weeks, and no word came from the fugitive.

"And all my own fault," he would groan. "All my own fault. Fool that I was, not to guess that my hasty temper must ever prove my undoing!"

Meantime poor old Janet was almost as broken down with sympathetic sorrow as her master, and his eyes being keen now to detect such facts as of yore, he insisted on her having help in the house.

"'An' I'll no' deny I'll be glad," came the reluctant confession. And then the foolish old dame, with an eye to mercy instead of self-interest, forthwith took a poor lonely girl who had come to the place looking for work, and when nobody else would have on account of her sickly looks. But she soon picked up under Janet's care and kindness, and with plenty of good food color began to come into her cheeks, and flesh on the lean, starved bones.

"I do believe she would be quite a pretty lass if she did na smother her hair 'neath that great cap, and wear those old granme sort of glasses on her eyes," said a gossip one evening, who had come in for a chat with Janet.

Janet and her young help had their kitchen to themselves; Janet was knitting stockings for "the laddie," otherwise her more than thirty-year-old master, while the girl was frying fish for the master's live o'clock dinner. She finished her work of turning them, and then said in a low, quiet voice:

"After all—it does seem strange—but, after all, he certainly did love"—an instant's pause—"did love his wife."

Old Janet's eyes quite blazed with excitement as she sprang to her feet.

"Love her, lass! Why, he loved her as his life!"

She would have said more, but the heavy knocker of the front door was lifted at that moment, and while her companion finished the cookery, Janet hurried away to see who the unusually late visitor in that out-of-the-way corner of the world might be.

"Well, there. I'm that glad," ejaculated the faithful old servant as she returned to the kitchen, and the girl at the fire-place dropped the fish slice with a clatter to the floor.

"Have they traced—his wife?" she exclaimed.

An impatient sigh was Janet's first answer.

"Goodness, child, what a question to ask! As if I should speak in such an every-day tone if that had come to pass. No, no, for that merciful blessing we may have a bit. But here's a gentleman going to take a bite and sup with the master this evening, and it will be the first time he'll have shared a meal since the poor young mistress left him his lone. Eh! for the weariful 'days'."

And whether sorrow robb'd the capable old hand of its usual steadiness, or the sight of the grey eyes dimmed with tears, the knife with which she was cutting bread slipped as she spoke, and gave her fingers some rather deep gashes as well. But the master's fish must not grow cold, or be spoilt on that account.

"For once you must carry off the dinner, and wait table, lass," said Janet, reluctantly yielding up her own loved privilege of personal attendance on her master.

The one to whom it was yielded was equally reluctant to accept.

"I'll bind up your hand."

"Yes, certainly, when my master is served. This wrapping will do, mean'time."

"But I have been cooking. I am not neat enough."

"Nay, nonsense! Ye are always neat. But there, take my embroidered apron. It is pleasanter to look upon your plain one. And see, let me take off your great ugly spectacles for the minute."

As he reached those concluding words the sheet fell from the reader's hand, and his head sank forward with a groan. But there was no time to lose. The English maid would be leaving in half an hour, and it must carry his answer with it.

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AN HOUR WITH THE EDITOR

BEHOLD THE MAN.

Biography, we are told, is the most useful of all reading. This thought found expression in the language of the poet who said:

"Lives of great men all remind us
We may make our lives sublime;
And departing, leave behind us
Footprints on the sands of time."

Few of us can hope to be classed among the great; but we may all hope to make our lives sublime. Most of us can recall the name of the general who led the British forces to the capture of Delhi during the great Mutiny, and if we happen to have forgotten it, any history will tell us what it was. But how few of us know, or where we shall look to find out, the name of the subaltern and his chosen companions, who carried the powder sacks to the gate of the city and set the fuses alight, amid a storm of hostile bullets. Yet these unknown heroes made their lives sublime by the glorious circumstances of their death. Some years ago a little book, telling the life story of Hedley Vickers, was found in hundreds of households. Vickers was a young officer of the 97th Foot. His life was singularly lovely. Amid all the high living, not to say dissipation, of a garrison he led an exemplary life, commanding the respect of his associates as well as of the rank and file. He fell at Inkerman, his last words to his men being: "This way 97th." His was an unobtrusive yet sublime life, and the story of it has had a potent influence in the whole English-speaking world. He was true to his God; true to his fellows and the hour and article of death found him true to his country. Of biographies of Napoleon there are scores, and of commentaries on his life and character the number is legion. He has been regarded from every point of view, ranging, as Victor Hugo says, "from man to demon." Undoubtedly his career is full of lessons, even though very few of mankind can hope to move in the sphere in which he is almost alone. Students have delved long and diligently to discover facts concerning the life of Shakespeare, with not very great success. We have clubs for the study of Browning as a man and poet. But great as was the influence of these men upon their times, and valuable as are the lessons which they have bequeathed to posterity, there is one personage, who so far surpasses them all, so far surpasses all men who have ever lived, as far as his influence for the betterment of humanity is concerned, that he stands out preeminent. Needless to say that person is Jesus of Nazareth. There is no necessity of studying books of doctrine to learn this. We call the best governed, the most progressive, the happiest part of the world Christendom, because we believe not only that He was the Christ, but because it is to His teaching and the example of his life and death that we owe the wonderful movement, which rescued the civilized world from the darkness of materialism and set it upon the road to advancement. This being the case, if the biographies of other men are valuable reading, how much more ought not His biography to be worthy of intense study. But to get the best out of such a study we must be careful always to behold the man. Ordinary students can well afford to leave to people, who evolve doctrines and delight in theology, the determination of theories as to His nature and the method by which His work has redeemed or will redeem humanity; ordinary students can afford to leave to securites the task of splitting hairs so as to distinguish between ecclesiastical tweedledum and ecclesiastical tweedledee. They should take the facts as they find them, and study forward from facts, not backward into impenetrable mysteries of the mind of God. When the common people get to know and understand Jesus the Man, they will, like the common people on the hillsides of Palestine, "Hear Him gladly."

A "Laymen's Missionary" dinner was held in Toronto a week or so ago. It was attended by prominent business and professional men, and its object was the launching of the "Laymen's Missionary Movement" in Canada. It was started in obedience to a conviction which is making headway with remarkable rapidity, that the salvation of our institutions depends upon a recognition of the principles of Christ's teachings. We purposely do not say Christianity, for unfortunately Christianity has been so much beguiled by ecclesiasticism that it is not easy to tell just what it is. But there can be no possible doubt about Jesus Himself, no possible misunderstanding about what He taught, and this new movement, which is absolutely undenominational, proposes to make these teachings better known to the masses of the people, as well within as without the borders of Christendom. This is an illustration of the turning to Jesus, manifested so generally throughout the civilized world, to which reference was made in these columns some months ago. Men, everywhere His name is known, are taking a greater interest than ever in the Man of Nazareth. His second advent seems at hand, not in the form of an appearance in the heavens of one who will set up a kingdom upon earth, but as a vital force dominating the lives of men, as nothing else has ever controlled them.

Study the life of Jesus. The biography of Him, as written by His contemporaries is very brief and disconnected; but perhaps this is just as well. Too great detail might have led to discrepancies, and the value of the simple story might have been lost in disputes over the accuracy of the respective versions. There is enough in the Four Gospels; but as there are some, probably many, to whom the phraseology of those books has become so hackneyed that they read them mechanically, it may be well for them to procure some of the many excellent works, which deal with His life and teachings in the language and style of today. Upon this page will be found a contributed article in which a somewhat extended reference is made to certain books of this class, and we invite readers to peruse it. The books referred to can be purchased at the city book stores.

Spartan Socialism

We have quite a number of theoretical Socialists nowadays, and occasionally some enthusiasts endeavor to put their ideas into practice, but invariably without success. Most of them think that they are in advance of the age, but this is an error. Socialism is an old experiment. Attempts have been made to apply to practical life in different ages and in different countries. The most conspicuous success was in the Kingdom of Sparta, one of the little nations into which Greece was divided. Lycurgus, who is said to have lived about 2700 years ago, is generally credited with being the founder of Spartan Socialism, but possibly, as is frequently the case, his name has only become associated with the culmination of a movement. It seems hardly possible that one man could have completely won over the people of a state to such extraordinary laws as those which are called by his name:

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in earlier periods of history. No one can read the story of Sparta, no one can inform himself as to the details of life in that community, without feeling that the result of this great experiment in Socialism was an utter failure in everything except the production of men who knew how and were not afraid to fight. Our modern Socialism would do away with war, and perhaps that is why they think their Socialist would succeed where that of Lycurgus failed; but if they would study history more and the writings of theorists less, they would see that the things they advocate would not bring about the results which they desire. The effect of Spartan Socialism upon individuality was crushing. Every incentive to the betterment of a man's position was taken away; hence there was no intellectual advancement. There was little or no home life. There was nothing approaching culture. If it were claimed by that doing away with war the energies of the people would be turned into other avenues of activity, it may be answered that without the incentive to personal development given by the desire and possibility of individual advancement, there would be little or no activity. The chief reason why Spartan Socialism succeeded what it did was because the nation was ruled by an absolute oligarchy which administered the laws without mercy. Modern Socialists would have to go hand in hand in these days. Hence the example of Sparta contains little encouragement for the modern apostle of that cult.

There is perhaps nothing in all history which appeals to the imagination more than the spectacle of a whole people subordinating everything to proficiency in art of war. It produced a remarkable race. Leonidas, who at the Pass of Thermopylae held back the hosts of Persia, was a Spartan king, although the majority of those who fought by his side were not his fellow countrymen. This gallant resistance, when a force of nearly a thousand men lay down their lives to keep the foe at bay, has come down to us as the most splendid example of heroism of which the world has a record. It was indeed a magnificent display of patriotic courage, and it is worthy of note that three hundred of those who fell were Socialists. But we direct attention to the fact that these men were animated by patriotism. They believed in such a thing as love of country. They were not men, who looked upon the emblems of their country as a badge of servitude, or who declined to pay respect to constituted authority. Socialism in Sparta was on the whole a failure; but it produced some fruits, for which the world is the better. The lesson which this experiment, extending over several centuries, teaches is not favorable to the teachings of modern Socialists.

UNKNOWN LANDS

(First Article)

During the last few years so much information has been obtained concerning portions of Canada that, in the opinion of most people, were regarded as useless, that it seems altogether probable that there are other parts of the world which, when they are better known, will be seen to be fitted by and by to play a far more important part in human history than they have hitherto done. Therefore we propose to print a series of brief articles upon unknown, or perhaps more correctly speaking, little known lands. That selected for today is Araby.

To most of us Araby is little more than a geographical expression. We know where it is, and we associate it with sandy deserts and wandering tribes, and look upon it as being for the most part one of the waste parts of the earth. This is an erroneous idea, although a very great deal has yet to be learned about a very great part of the country. Araby has an area of about a million and a quarter square miles, but only a comparatively small part of it has been thoroughly explored. It lies in the great desert zone, which extends from the Atlantic to the North Pacific ocean, and includes the Sahara, the desert regions of Persia and Central Asia, as well as Arabia; but just as throughout other parts of this zone, there are habitable areas, where at first sight appear to be hopeless desolation, so fuller exploration than has yet been made may show the existence of many such places in the interior of this great peninsula, where the map-makers have marked the country as useless. One reason for believing that the country is for the most part a great waste is the absence of permanent rivers, nearly all the streams drying up during a part of the year. There are very many great dried-up water courses, in which at one time large rivers must have flowed. The absence of permanent rivers is due to the absence of forests, but the existence of these old river beds is almost conclusive proof that the country was at one time heavily forested. The elevation of the interior is very considerable, some extensive plateaux being 8,000 feet and more above the sea level. Upon some of these rains have never known to fall; day after day and year after year the sky presents the same perfect cloudless serenity. In such places there is absolutely no trace of vegetation. In other extensive localities there is an annual rainy season, and the crops produced vary with the altitude, almost everything in the vegetable line being successfully cultivated. There are also vast stretches of splendid pasture lands, where the grasses are intermingled with fragrant aromatic herbs. What the extent of these areas can be fixed only approximately. On the higher levels winter frosts are of frequent occurrence, but they are never very severe or long continued. Properly speaking, there is no winter in any part of the country. In very many places the soil is of great fertility and yields luxuriant, notwithstanding the very imperfect system of agriculture practiced by the people. A general description of the country is as follows: It is a table land, hemmed in by low mountains, which are almost wholly barren where they face the sea. Within the mountain range is a range of desert, which extends almost without a break all around the peninsula, except at the north, and bridging at the south and east into a vast tract of burning sand, with only a few oases scattered through it. Roughly speaking, these mountains and the desert areas are estimated to occupy two-thirds of the surface of the country, the remaining third, which is considerably larger than British Columbia, being, as far as is known, made up of a series of rolling table lands intersected with deep val-

leys. In this respect this portion of Araby resembles the central part of "Ecce Homo." It only remains to be said that it is written in a singularly clear and incisive style. And there-with is connected one of the curiosities of criticism. Dean Church, a critic of great acumen, pronounced the book, which appeared anonymously, to be the work of Dr. Newman. It has of course been known for long years now that its author was John R. Seeley.

The "Theological Essays" of the late

Frederick Denison Maurice procured his dismissal from his professional chair in King's college, London, in 1855, on the ground of the heterodoxy, if not heresy, of his view of eternal death. The late Principal Tillicroft wrote of Maurice: "It was said of Spinola, by Novalls, that he was a God-intoxicated man, but of all modern men, Maurice seems to me to have most deserved this name. He lived as few men have ever lived in the Divine life, as Mr. Gladstone has said of him, applying words of Dante, 'a spiritual splendor.' The Divine em-

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The "Theological

The World of Labor

UNION MEETINGS.

Barbers	2nd and 4th Monday
Blacksmiths	1st and 3rd Tuesday
Boilermakers	2nd and 4th Tuesday
Boilermakers helpers	1st and 3rd Th
Bookbinders	Quarterly
Bricklayers	2nd and 4th Monday
Cabinetmakers	1st and 3rd Monday
Cooks and Waiters	2nd and 4th Tuesday
Carpenters	Alternate Mondays
Cigarmakers	1st Friday
Electrical Workers	3rd Friday
General Workers	1st and 3rd Monday
Laborers	1st and 3rd Friday
Leather Workers	4th Thursday
Laundry Workers	1st and 3rd Tuesday
Longshoremen	Every Monday
Mail Carriers	4th Wednesday
Machinists	1st and 3rd Thursday
Moulders	2nd Wednesday
Musicians	1st Sunday in Quarter
Painters	1st and 3rd Monday
Plumbers	1st and 3rd Friday
Printers	Pressmen
Shipwrights	2nd and 4th Tuesday
Stonecutters	2nd Thursday
Street Railway Employees	1st Tuesday 2 p.m., 3rd Tuesday 8 p.m.
Tailors	1st Monday
Tympathetic	Last Sunday
T. & L. Council	1st and 3rd Wednesday
Waiters

Secretaries of labor unions will confer a favor upon the Labor Editor if they will forward any items of general interest concerning in their unions to the Colonist.

A bureau of labor is to be established at London, Ont.

Two thousand five hundred brewers are on strike in St. Louis, Miss.

The engineers of Liverpool are to receive an advance in wages in May.

Children in New York State may work in factories only from 8 a. m. to 6 p. m.

The longshoremen's strike at Hamburg, Germany, is expected to be soon settled.

All of the employees of the gas plant at Belleville, Ont., except the new manager, have resigned.

Carpenters at Port Arthur have obtained a schedule of 37½c. per hour, to date from June 1.

Organized labor gained 1,204 new local unions in America in 1901, embracing a membership of over 300,000 individuals.

Four Ipswich tramway employees hired a piano organ and collected \$20 in copper for the steamer Berlin relief fund.

The engineers employed in the Toronto city breweries have received an increase in their wages of from 10 to 25 per cent.

Eighteen printers at Moosejaw, Sask., have received an increase in wages from \$14.50 to \$15.00 per week dating from March 1.

The American Federation of Labor has lately issued a pamphlet calling upon all working people to join in the war against tuberculosis.

The charter of the Toronto local of the Barbers' union has been revoked, owing to a dispute with its international officers over the payment of two death claims.

The International Association of Machinists will start the eight-hour day on May 1 in Brooklyn, Hoboken and Jersey City.

At Berlin, Ont., 17 shoe lasters have obtained an increase from 5 to 5½ cents per pair, and 5 shoe cutters an increase from 1½ to 2 cents per pair. The change involves an increase in wages from \$12.00 to \$13.50 per week.

One hundred brass workers, metal polishers, platers and buffers at Toronto, Ont., have had their wages increased 25 cents per day, the present rate ranging from \$2.25 to \$2.50 per day of 10 hours. The change was dated from January 24.

The demand of the carpenters in Winnipeg as presented last January, and still under consideration by the Builders' Exchange, is for an increase from 35 cents per hour, the present rate, to 45 cents per hour, the new scale to become operative on June 1st.

The Bricklayers' union of Montreal has purchased a property for \$17,000 and will install a labor temple there. The building will be divided so as to give five meeting rooms for labor unions and will be occupied by more than 40 different unions. The building will be ready for occupation by May 1.

The hat manufacturers of Orange, N. J., and a committee of the United Hatters of North America came to an agreement recently and 4,600 men and 700 women returned to work. Their dispute will be referred to arbitration.

It is reported that all the non-unionists at fourteen collieries in Wales have joined the British Miners' Federation, and out of 2,200 non-unionists in seventeen other collieries all but 400 have become unionists.

Women unionists of England, have four or five representatives in Parliament who use their influence to further legislation in the interest of female labor, and they have been very successful during the last two years.

Piledrivers and dock-builders of Cleveland, O., have signed an agreement for two years with all contracting firms except one, which provides for the closed-shop and the nine-hour day, with the same pay as received for ten hours. The new agreement will go into effect on April 1.

"What can be done for one, can be done wholesale."

"If men won't work, neither should they eat."

"The people are crying out for land and your land is crying out for people."

"I prefer British settlers under the British flag."—Labor Epigrams by General Booth.

There are at least 1,000 men affected by the Carpenters dispute at Vancouver, and already 75 or 100 carpenters, among whom are some of the best hands in the union, have left the city for points in the interior or along the coast, where conditions are better. Many have gone to Seattle, where wages are \$5 per day.

A labor hospital is to be erected at Eureka, Cal. It will be a three-story structure, and will cost \$30,000. The building is to contain seventy rooms.

The Advance of the Motor-Bus

and two main operating rooms, patented after those in the Presbyterian hospital in New York city. There will be maternity and children's wards.

The following is the new schedule of salaries for the city employees which went into effect March 1. City laborers receiving less than \$3 per day were granted an increase of 25¢:

	Old Rate	New Rate
City Clerk	\$123.00	\$130.00
Asst. City Clerk	63.00	\$80.00
City Treasurer	166.00	\$171.00
Asst. City Treasurer	100.00	\$102.00
Auditor and water commissary	130.00	\$135.00
City Collector	166.00	\$171.00
Assessor, building inspector and purchasing agent	130.00	\$135.00
Assistant building inspector and purchasing agent	75.00	\$90.00
Tax collector, 15 per cent, but not less than \$100.00
Foreman, water works	90.00	\$95.00
Collector of water rates	25.00	\$30.00
Sanitary Inspector	75.00	\$80.00
Plumbing Inspector	95.00	\$100.00
Gas keeper	55.00	\$75.00
3 Engineers at water works each	65.00	\$70.00
Caretaker, cemetery	63.00	\$70.00
Assistant caretaker, cemetery	50.00	\$55.00
Manager Home for Aged and Infirm	120.00	\$125.00
Gas Electrician, lighting department	80.00	\$85.00
2 Firemen, lighting department, each	60.00	\$65.00
Dynamo tender	75.00	\$80.00
Foreman lamp trimmer	75.00	\$80.00
3 Lamp trimmers, each	60.00	\$65.00

FIRE DEPARTMENT:

Chef	100.00	\$125.00
Assistant chef	75.00	\$90.00
2 Captains, each	65.00	\$75.00
2 Engineers	60.00	\$80.00
1st Engineer	70.00	\$80.00
2nd Engineer	70.00	\$75.00
6 Drivers, each	60.00	\$67.50
6 Firemen, each	60.00	\$65.00

At a meeting of the Manchester, England District Trade Union miners it was reported that pit brow lasses were increasing in numbers, there being over 1,500 now employed at pits in South and Southwest Lancashire. Elderly men had been discharged to make room for the women.

Seventy-seven dollars has been forwarded to Dr. Fagan, on behalf of the various labor unions for the anti-tuberculosis fund, for which the treasurer of the Trades and Labor Council conveyed the thanks of Dr. Fagan to the council and the unions for their generous efforts.

The difference between the western railroads and the members of the Order of Railroad Conductors and Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen were finally adjusted at Chicago last week. The men abated their demand for a nine-hour work day, and the railroads promised an advance over their previous proposal to the pay of baggagemen, flagmen and brakemen of \$1.50 per month. The original demands of the men were for an increase of 12 per cent, and for a nine-hour working day. The managers offered an increase in payment of 10 per cent, but declined to grant the nine-hour day.

The Trades and Labor Council has unanimously decided to endorse the following bills now before the Legislature:

Bill 21, By Mr. Hawthornthwaite, "An Act to Amend the Shops Regulation Act."

Bill 22, by J. A. Macdonald, "An act to amend the Workmen's Compensation Act."

Bill 30, by W. J. Bowser, "An act to regulate immigration into British Columbia."

Bill 32, by A. E. McPhillips, "An act for the protection of persons employed in Factories."

Half the custom tailors in Ottawa are on strike for a 14 per cent. increase in their wages. The wages all along have been 20c per hour. Their employers, it is said, have offered them an advance of 10 per cent, but no compromise has been effected. The members of the union also demand that the girls employed at the trade shall be recognized as members of the union, since the employers refuse to concede.

The conductors and motormen of the Ottawa Street Railway have had their wages increased. The increase is a voluntary one on the part of the company. The new schedule goes into effect on May 1 and 15½ cents an hour for the first year, 15½ cents per hour for the second year, and 15½ cents for the third year. Two cents per hour extra will be paid for Sunday work. The company also pays the cost of the uniforms for all men over five years in the service, and half the cost for others.

During the year 1901 there were in Australia 636 strikes compared with 414 in 1900, 99,591 employees being directly affected. There were 188 strikes in the building trades, involving 25,242 men, 76 in the stone, earthen and glass industry, involving 1,832 men; 65 strikes in the metal trades, involving 7,406 men, and 43 strikes in the mining industry, involving 10,100 men. In the textile trades 54 strikes directly affected 5,866 men, and in the clothing trades 46 strikes affected 7,525 work people. There were in all 128,458 working days lost compared with 66,658 days lost in 1900. In addition, 17 lockouts occurred in 1901, in which 11,197 workmen were directly involved.

"What can be done for one, can be done wholesale."

"If men won't work, neither should they eat."

"The people are crying out for land and your land is crying out for people."

"I prefer British settlers under the British flag."—Labor Epigrams by General Booth.

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Imperial Free Trade

Objects Explained at Meeting Held at Montreal

A meeting was held on Thursday evening, March 28th, in Strathcona Hall, Montreal, to take preliminary steps for organizing a movement in the direction of free trade within the Empire. The chair was taken by Mr. Archibald McGoun, K.C., Mr. Grisdale acting as secretary.

Among those present were Professor Alex. Johnson, LL.D., Henry J. Johnston, John A. Robertson, R. W. MacLachlan, George E. Williams, A. A. Hardy, Win. Palisser, Francis Braide, Wood, Alex. Roberson, Professor Flux.

Letters from Professors Russell E. MacNaughton, John H. Shaw, and a few others were read regretting their inability to attend and promising their support.

The chairman explained the object as follows:

"The idea of taking energetic steps towards securing a greater degree of freedom of trade within the Empire arose from the investigations of the Tariff Commission. A systematic attempt was being made by manufacturers to induce the Minister of Finance to consent to make serious advances in the tariff, and among other things to neutralize the effect of the British preference."

"The British preference, to my mind, was the most important measure in tariff legislation since the ascendancy that had been obtained by the political economists of the Cobden school. It swept away the cobweb of theory which denied the wisdom of making the tariff in any way an instrument of national policy, and which placed fetters upon the freedom of our public men to recognize their national affiliations in shaping the financial policy of the country.

"The original form in which this preference was proposed did not contemplate the formal recognition of nationality as the basis of the preference, although the practical effect was intended to be to grant favors to our friends in the Mother Country who have always admitted us to their markets without artificial restrictions.

Treaties in the Way.

"The existence of a number of treaties stipulating favored nation treatment made it impossible to base the distinction upon anything but national allegiance, and there were two treaties then in existence which made it impossible to grant any favors even to the countries under our own flag. Public opinion, however, would not permit these treaties to stand in the way of such a national movement, and the British government was forced to denounce the Belgian and German treaties which stipulated in favor of these two foreign countries, not only the treatment of the most favored foreign nation, but the treatment of the other countries of our own nation.

"When these two treaties were denounced, the coast was clear to grant a preference to all British countries upon purely national grounds, while it is still impossible to grant favors to any single nation without upsetting practically all the treaties that are in existence with the other nations of the world. Although, however, the British preference is now based upon national grounds, it has also a very solid justification in the generous trade policy that prevails in the Mother Country, which admits all our produce, and indeed the produce of nearly all other countries, free of duty to her markets.

"The strongest arguments in Canada for the adoption of protective duties lay in the fact that it was regarded as a great injustice to the people of Canada that we should admit the manufacturers of the United States into our markets, at very low revenue duties, while they excluded us from competition in their markets by high protective or prohibitory duties. Whether economical or not, our people made up their mind that this treatment of our people was not fair, and they resolved to put an end to it.

"It might seem, however, that if we were justified in putting high duties on American manufactures because they put them upon ours, we should at the same time have kept our duties low on imports from the Mother Country which admitted us free of duty to her markets. And this would very likely have been done, but for the doctrine of the Cobden school, which forced us to treat imports from all countries alike, and consequently the tariff rates on American imports had to be levied also on imports from the United Kingdom.

Cobdenism and the Preference.

"This doctrine has been shattered by Mr. Fielding's British preference, and our only complaint is that it has not gone far enough, but that duties have been retained on British imports, not for revenue alone, but for the express purpose of protecting manufacturers from the competition of other British countries.

"The movement we intend to now set on foot is to utterly abolish all these protective duties as against British countries, while we will leave it optional to retain duties on foreign imports if we desire. No one joining our movement will be required to hold any particular view upon tariff legislation as against foreign countries. We hope to have the support of those who believe in free trade pure and simple with all countries, but we hope still more to have the support of the great mass of the people who may be willing to retain protective duties against the foreigner, while they will fight for their abolition as against all British countries.

"As far as Canada is concerned there ought to be no difficulty about getting the support of free-traders pure and simple, because if they believe in free trade all round they must consider free trade within the Empire as our first step. For my part, free trade all round is not our ultimate goal; or, at all events the only kind of free trade with the world to which I would favor giving our support would be a tariff under which not only American imports would come into Canada free of duty,

and Canadian exports go into the United States also free of duty, but under which every other country would be admitted into the Canadian market equally free of duty. I will always fight against any tariff that will admit foreign imports free of duty, while duties are collected from other British countries, or a tariff which would charge the slightest fraction less upon foreign imports than upon British.

English Tariff Reform Movement.

"It may be necessary to define our attitude towards what is called the Tariff Reform Movement in the Mother Country, and it is simply this, to mind our own business; to leave the people of the Mother Country perfectly free to adopt tariff reform or not, as they see fit. We shall not make the reduction of our duties conditional upon the imposition of a tariff on the foreign imports into the United Kingdom, but we shall certainly not object to such duties being imposed if the people of the United Kingdom recognize that there is a sound political object to be gained by making a distinction between British countries and foreign, which in their case, can be done only by putting a duty on foreign imports.

"We are not therefore free-traders out and out, because we recognize that it is quite legitimate to make a difference between our own people and foreigners; but on the other hand, we do not propose to wait until such duties are imposed before calling for further reductions in the Canadian tariff against British countries. And we are not what have been called fair-traders, because we do not propose, under any circumstances, to admit foreigners to the benefits of the low tariff, which we shall adopt within the Empire.

"We cannot afford to wait for the reduction of duties on British imports coming into Canada until duties are imposed on foreign imports coming into the United Kingdom, because industries will, under that system, be allowed to grow in Canada that have no right to exist, unless they can compete on perfectly even terms with every other British country. The longer we delay, the greater hold these industries that cannot exist without protection against the other countries of our own nation must get; therefore, the greater injury will be done to our commerce if the movement which you are inaugurating were to result in nothing more than greater freedom of trade between the Dominion and the Commonwealth, it would be abundantly worth promoting. United we stand, divided we fall."

Views of Other Supporters

Mr. Palisser, of Lachute, although a protectionist, declared himself in favor of free trade between Great Britain and Canada. Each of these countries is really an empire in itself; each owing to differences of season and climate produces much which the other is in need of; each is becoming increasingly important commercially as well as nationally. Each can only attain the full fruition of its individual powers by the aid and co-operation of the other. It seems to me, therefore, that if the movement which you are inaugurating were to result in nothing more than greater freedom of trade between the Dominion and the Commonwealth, it would be abundantly worth promoting. United we stand, divided we fall."

A Timely Warning

"I have told my protectionist friends that it might be reasonable to make the reduction of duties upon such cases of goods gradual, so as to give time, and opportunity to those who have either their capital or their labor invested therein, to gradually transfer them to other industries of a nature to be permanently more profitable. Some of them resent such a method of treatment, and say they would prefer that the reduction should be instantaneous. If they prefer it so, we may need not object. On this point we may give them their understanding that, if our views prevail, these protective duties are doomed and we shall proceed in the most inexpensive manner to utterly root out protective duties of this character whether it shall be immediate or gradual is a mere question of detail. What we aim at is to have the people recognize that these duties cannot be defended in principle and that the necessary measures must be adopted to utterly abolish them. It is on these grounds that we ask members to join this movement, and I am convinced that when the subject has been decently discussed, the great mass of the Canadian people will recognize that it is only policy that will stand the test of thorough investigation, and the only policy consistent with the permanent economic interests of the people of Canada.

"There are abundant signs that our views are likely to prevail in the great and growing west. We think we can show that the people of the west have a much greater interest in free trade within the Empire than in free trade with the United States. On this point also the people need some education and that education it will be part of the object of our organization to afford.

Names of a Few Supporters

"In the meantime I may give you a list of the names of men who have sent me assurances that they are ready to support the movement we have in view, and we will observe the same at least from the far west. They are as follows:

The Abuse of Athletics

The recently published statistics purporting to show that athletes at Yale have been longer-lived than the non-athletic members of their classes are not supported by records adduced in an article on "Exercise and Its Dangers" by Dr. Woods Hutchinson, in Harper's magazine (New York, March). According to Dr. Hutchinson, "muscular effort has been pushed to extremes" both in labor and in voluntary exercise. Overwork is injuring part of our population, and overindulgence in athletics another, and of course, a smaller, part. Professional and business men of the ordinary type exercise moderately and furnish, so the writer asserts, fine physical types; that is, the day-laborer or the athlete. Systematic exercise, when so prolonged and fatiguing, that it is kept up not from enjoyment, but to get up muscle." Dr. Hutchinson regard as distinctly dangerous. He says: "In fact, the medical profession is coming generally to regard college and high-school athletics, as now practised, as a menace to the health of the community. This was not true in earlier days, when college men took their sport like gentlemen, and the later life-records made by the Oxford and Cambridge varsity crews are still quoted by health-journals. Nowadays however, the results are widely different; and sufficient data have accumulated in proof thereof. Take, for instance, the data collected by Dr. Robert Coughlin upon the causes of the deaths among athletes for the year 1905. First, of all the 128 athletes

an entirely popular standing, and I am thoroughly convinced that it must grow.

Form of Organization.

"The form I would suggest for organization is that we should form as many clubs as possible, every member to be a direct member of the general organization in which he must pay 25 cents. Whatever the local fee charged for membership is to be, the remainder is to be under the control of the local club. Every member, as far as possible, should sign a card the size of a post card, which should be forwarded to the general secretary. "Later on, we may hope to undertake the publication of a monthly or weekly periodical, the subscribers to which should pay fifty cents a year. "The central committee should keep in active touch with every branch, and should supply them with such literature as can be procured, and with statistical and other information bearing on the question. As soon as our membership is large enough, we should endeavor to use our influence in the selection of candidates for parliament, or in obtaining promises from candidates of all parties that they will endeavor to promote our objects.

"I think we shall be able to get a membership of perhaps 40,000 throughout the Dominion, and we might then be consulted in a choice of members of parliament, and might even put up candidates of our own in constituencies which might apply to us for advice in the matter.

"We must try to avoid the encouragement of too strict attachment to local candidates, and we must try to use our influence to fill the House of Commons and all the legislatures with men of training and ability, and in this way appeal to the intelligence of the people throughout Canada."

A Sample Letter

Professor Macnaughten's letter was as follows:

"Dear Mr. McGoun—I am extremely sorry not to be able to attend the meeting on 'Free Trade with the Empire,' but I arranged a week ago to leave Montreal for a few days on Thursday afternoon.

"I the more regret my unavoidable absence, as there is, I think, a tendency to regard such a proposal as mainly a question between Great Britain and some individual colony; whereas, in my opinion, desirable as freedom of trade is between the Mother Country and Canada, it is at least equally desirable between the great self-governing colonies.

"Take the case of Australia and Canada. Each of these countries is really an empire in itself; each owing to differences of season and climate) produces much which the other is in need of; each is becoming increasingly important commercially as well as nationally. Each can only attain the full fruition of its individual powers by the aid and co-operation of the other. It seems to me, therefore, that if the movement which you are inauguring were to result in nothing more than greater freedom of trade between the Dominion and the Commonwealth, it would be abundantly worth promoting. United we stand, divided we fall."

"The inventor of the Maxim gun permits himself to dogmatize upon this question. There are, he says, certain limitations imposed upon engineers by Nature, and so far as guns are, we know them, are concerned, these limitations have been nearly, if not quite, reached. He maintains that we have arrived at the point when mere mechanical ingenuity can do no more. Practically the only improvements which could usefully take place in the construction of guns necessitate the discovery of a new metal or substance vastly different from anything known today.

"There is not the least doubt, declares the inventor, that now, having practically exhausted nature's resources in one field of operation altogether to furnish us with scope for further experiments. What we may next expect, he confidently asserts, therefore, is something in the nature of an aerial torpedo. Something small and relatively inexpensive in itself, which will be able to deal death and destruction in the form of dynamite bombs or other powerful explosives, over the whole face of the earth. It was in this connection that referring to a large globe of the world which stood at his elbow, the veteran specialist made use of the words which form the text of this article.

"As he warmed to the subject, Sir Hiram contrasted the conditions which now prevail with those which we may expect once the conquest of the air has been effected. Nowadays, he pointed out, if Great Britain wanted to bombard Boston, for instance, she would send out perhaps three men-of-

war to undertake the task. Each of these would be worth £1,000,000. In a couple of hours' bombardment they might effect £1,000,000 worth of damage. At the end of that time their guns would be sending shells "head over-heels, as one throws a club, all over the place." Perhaps a few cruisers might then come up with new guns, and your battleships would stand a good chance of being captured or sunk. In this case, it would cost you roughly three millions of money to do £1,000,000 worth of damage to your opponent. The large guns of the navy are worn out and shoot radically after only 60 charges have been fired from them.

"Look on the other hand, at the havoc which will be wrought by the aerial torpedo when it comes. Imagine the state of a town which is attacked by half a dozen mechanical monsters constantly dropping into it dynamite bombs, each one, perhaps, capable of wrecking whole districts. Defence or retaliation of any sort will be utterly impossible, and the cost of wiping out a town will be inconsiderable as compared with the expense of present-day warfare.

"According to Sir Hiram Maxim, the invention indicated is inevitable. "We have already," he says, "demonstrated the possibility of aerial navigation, and have eliminated most of the serious obstacles which militated against its practicality in the past. We have now everything we need in the way of initial knowledge and data, and, in a word, it is now only a question of experiments."

"Even more disquieting is the prognosis, delivered with almost equal certainty, as to the nation which will be 'first in the field.' "There was a time," says Sir Hiram, "when everything suggested that Great Britain would be the first to solve the problem. That time has gone by." We still have the men who know most of the subject, and who have experimented for years. Not unnaturally, however, they are, in most cases, unable and unwilling to incur the enormous financial outlay necessary. Now, when Britishers are just slacking off for want of encouragement and assistance, the Germans under the special patronage of the Kaiser, are hard at work upon the problem, and may be expected to display their characteristic tenacity and ingenuity until useful results are attained.

"The government of the fatherland will, in the matured opinion of Sir Hiram Maxim, see that no money is spared, and the best scientists and mechanicians bring their talents to bear in the development of the aerial torpedo. Something small and relatively inexpensive in itself, which will be able to deal death and destruction in the form of dynamite bombs or other powerful explosives, over the whole face of the earth. It was in this connection that referring to a large globe of the world which stood at his elbow, the veteran specialist made use of the words which form the text of this article.

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Wars of the Future

Sir Hiram Maxim Says They'll Be Fought in the Air

"The wars of the future will be fought in the air. The chief weapon used will undoubtedly be something in the nature of an aerial torpedo. This is inevitable, and it will come about soon. And the first man to discover and to perfect a navigable aerial torpedo will change the coloring of the map of the world."

"These were the weighty words uttered by that eminent authority, Sir Hiram Maxim, with whom the writer recently discussed the warfare of the future.

If there is nothing more awful than the realization of war, there are few subjects more fascinating to contemplate in the abstract, and to reflect upon than the possibilities of science when applied to wholesale slaughter.

It is hard to imagine that any "progress" can be made in the development of the awful engines of destruction which exist today, that there is any possible improvement which can render their efficiency more terrible. One cannot conceive, for instance, how a Maxim gun, capable of dealing death at a distance at which it can hardly be seen, to possibly hundreds of men a minute, could be well improved upon. Impossible would it be for the student to suppose that science has exhausted her infernal expedients, or that we shall have long to wait for new and improved "resources of civilization."

It was consideration of the deadlock which would appear to have been arrived at in these circumstances that led the writer to seek out Sir Hiram Maxim. A not unnatural curiosity to glean an inkling of the direction from which scientists anticipate "progress," if any, must also be admitted.

The inventor of the Maxim gun

permits himself to dogmatize upon this question. There are, he says, certain limitations imposed upon engineers by Nature, and so far as guns are, we know them, are concerned, these limitations have been nearly, if not quite, reached. He maintains that we have arrived at the point when mere mechanical ingenuity can do no more.

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Gardening Pointers

Among the hardy ferns are varieties greatly differing in size and form, from a hair-like creeping stem bearing a few simple mosslike leaves, to the vigorous growing plants with large leaves, attaining a height of two or three feet. Ferns are interesting and extremely beautiful, especially when grown as specimen plants or in combination with other plants. The varying conditions in which the different specimens succeed is remarkable. Many of them require a warm temperature while others do well in cool and shady places.

Of the four thousand species of ferns not more than about 40 specimens are suited to outdoor culture in ordinary soils and situations. These specimens can be planted in beds, borders or rockeries, or in the foreground of shrubberies. As most of them require a somewhat shady place, they are especially useful for filling in places where grass and other light-loving plants cannot grow. Perfect drainage is required. The soil should have leaf mould in it, or decayed peat or well decayed sod will answer.

Hardy ferns are best planted in the spring, but they can be planted in the summer, if the fronds or leaves are cut back, making it easier for the plants to establish themselves before the winter sets in. From his florist the amateur gardener can obtain cuttings of varieties most suitable for the soil and climate in his vicinity. In the winter the ferns should be given protection, with a covering of leaves, hay or straw.

Hotheds

To the amateur gardener a hothed is most useful. If in he can sow seed of his lettuce, radishes, and other vegetables, as well as his favorite annual flowers, long before the danger of frostbite to exposed plants is over;

and when the unexperienced neighbor is planting his seed in the garden proper, the hothed owner will have well established seedlings to set out, and will have flowers and vegetables a week or more before his neighbor.

The hothed is nothing but a board edged pit in which there is fermenting manure 3 or 4 feet wide by 6 feet in length. At night the glass may be covered with boards or straw mats for protection. The frame may be of 1-inch boards, which should be a foot wide at one end and eighteen inches wide at the other, so as to give the glass a slope enabling the water to run off. If thicker boards are used the frame will be heavier and more lasting.

Horse manure is best for hotheds. It should be collected a short time before using and turned once or twice. It should then be stacked from one to three feet deep, two feet wide, and longer than the sash, and the frame should then be set on the manure.

The frame is nothing but a board edged pit in which there is fermenting manure 3 or 4 feet wide by 6 feet in length. At night the glass may be covered with boards or straw mats for protection. The frame may be of 1-inch boards, which should be a foot wide at one end and eighteen inches wide at the other, so as to give the glass a slope enabling the water to run off. If thicker boards are used the frame will be heavier and more lasting.

It is sometimes the practice to dig a pit and fill it with manure so that the bottom of the bed is even with the top of the ground. There is danger that the pit will be filled with water,

Too much cannot be said to encourage the planting of hardy shrubs to decorate home grounds. Great ignorance prevails concerning the varieties which are most adapted to the climatic conditions of the extreme northern part of the United States. The varieties given hereafter are chosen as being among the best for the amateur and usually procurable from all nurseries.

The lilac is early blooming and remains green in northern latitudes long after many other deciduous shrubs have shed their leaves. In May its tresses of fragrant blossoms give evidence that summer is near. From the common lilac, which should be in every garden, there have been produced more than 150 varieties, of which the following are of the finest: Ludwig Spath; purple; Dr. Lindley, large, purple; Charles X., rose color; Marie Le Gracie, white; Rouen, featherly white; Persian and Japan tree lilac.

Bush honeysuckles are strong, hardy shrubs which bloom early and in the autumn have bright red or orange berries. Among the choicest varieties may be mentioned: Grandiflora, pink flowers; grandiflora alba, white; spindlers, dark red; Oriental, large, very attractive fruit.

Spiraea are among the most satisfactory of all shrubs. All season the foliage is delicate and the habit of the shrub is graceful. It is perfectly hardy and easy of culture. Varieties: Van Houttei, white and queen of them all; arguta, early dwarf habit, white; monticola, white; lanceolata, white, blooms in June; robusta, double flowers; paniculata rosea, rose colored; golden, yellow foliage, very effective in groups.

Larkspur and Delphiniums

The larkspurs are useful and perennial plants. The boldness of the plant and the beauty of the flowers will always attract attention. They are effective when planted in beds or massed in front of shrubs. In color the flowers range from palest to deepest blue, and include pink, red and white, but rarely yellow.

The culture of larkspur is very simple. They will thrive in almost any good garden soil and in almost any situation. The perennial kinds should be propagated from seed sown early in the fall. In the spring young seedlings which have been kept during the winter in a cold frame in 2-inch or 3-inch pots, should be available, and should be set out two or three feet apart in rich soil, in a sunny exposure. Perennial larkspurs may also be propagated by taking up an old plant and dividing its roots. In fact a bed will remain in condition longer if the plants are dug up and replanted every three or four years. The roots or young seedlings may be obtained from most florists. Grandiflora, hybridum and formosum are the best varieties.

Seeds of the annual varieties may be sown in beds or borders in spring or fall, preferably the latter, so germination may take place in early spring. As the seedlings grow they should be transplanted to light, rich soil, where they will grow rapidly. The so-called annuals are really hardy biennials, but because they bloom the first season they are treated as annuals. Two successive flower crops may be had the same season from the same plants if the faded flower stems of the first crop are removed. Among the better varieties are ajaicis, which grows from 14 to 18 inches high, and has graceful spreading branches; and grandiflora.

The following is a translation from the French of George d'Esperbes.

Comte Ponsonnard de Vauconsant, appointed second Lieutenant under the command of Col. Prince d'Isembourg at the time Napoleon, wishing to utilize the old nobility, formed two regiments from the prisoners of Austerlitz was promoted to the rank of major for his splendid charge at Jena, and in 1807 at Eylau, where he had fought superbly like a man who behaved on the battlefield as if he were in a tennis court, the emperor made him Colonel of Dragoons in his Guards.

He was a tall man, scarred from ear to ear, bronzed till he was the color of bricks, active, passionately fond of fine horses, but so taciturn that one would suppose he had lost his tongue or impeded the tower of some castle, had spent his youth in the companionship of the dead. He was heard to speak only on days of battle, and even then, from the moment of dash-ing forward amid the smoke on his warhorse, he hurled only one word through the masses of men: "Charge!"

The emperor alone had power to move this beruit. When he and his horse had returned from the tumult, the former stained with blood, the latter covered with mud, he said in the presence of the staff:

"Ponsonnard seems to have chased the foe today." "Hunted the pack to the death, your majesty!"

"Well, Monsieur l'Emigre, do you recognize it?" said Comte Ponsonnard. "But I do not salute it."

After the battle of Eylau Napoleon asked:

"And what do you love?"

"My country, sire, which you represent—"

"Provisionally," interrupted the emperor in a sharp tone. "Ah! Monsieur de Vauconsant how I value this frankness, and what a general you would make!"

"The commission," said Ponsonnard bluntly.

"Not so fast! The devil! A general, who is a friend of Comte d'Artos!"

So Monsieur de Vauconsant, for whose conversion the emperor hoped, had remained a colonel.

This man who was never heard to speak except when shot was flying, and who seemed to care for nothing except sword strokes and fine horses, was considered an eccentric fellow, almost a madman. Besides, Monsieur de Vauconsant, though admiring their bravery, despised the officers of the empire—Ney, son of the cooper; Soult, son of a peasant; Murat, son of an inn-keeper; Lannes, son of a groom.

Utterly ashamed of the blustering of the English, the little supper parties of Louis XVIII, and the chatter of the emperors, he had entered the service and traversed Europe under Napoleon's banner. Far from popular with his comrades, but greatly loved by Napoleon, he marched to death as directly as if he were marching toward God. Cannon balls had never seen his back, and when he entered the enemy's ranks he never changed his place un-

tanned the skin of the King of Prussia to cover his famous book.

The army fought for years without any change in the Comte's habits. Solitary, always silent, always reading, the marriage of Napoleon and Marie Louise, the birth of the King of Rome and the festivals in Paris left him unmoved.

Sword in hand, firmly seated upon a mare worth thousand crowns, bred in his stud for the wars, he interrupted his silence only at the capture of Witebsk and Smolensk, where his idea of tactics was summed up in the shout: "Charge!"

He was no longer in the guard, but commanded a regiment of cuirassiers under the orders of Caulaincourt.

At Moscow, on the 8th of December Montbrun having proposed to attack a fort of eighty cannon and being killed, the emperor sent Caulaincourt with his division which contained Ponsonnard's regiment. At the first command the cuirassiers, with lowered heads, howling like dogs, leaped toward the walls, drove out the enemy and dropped into the interior of the fort.

But when they looked around them, Ponsonnard was missing. He was in the hospital, dangerously injured by a bursting shell.

The litter had been placed under a shed of planks, erected in five minutes. The surgeon was opening his case of instruments, standing by the side of a captain sent by the emperor.

"An operation is necessary."

Ponsonnard opened his eyes and spoke, which was an event.

"Chabert—the trooper Chabert—I want the trooper Chabert."

A man went out and brought him.

The colonel had closed his eyes.

"Yes, colonel, I took it from your holsters when you fell."

"Good—come—take this place."

The man went up to his colonel. And grave, satisfied with being obeyed, Monsieur de Vauconsant gave two orders in succession:

"Do your duty, sir," he said to the surgeon. "Read to the soldier."

Then the two men began. The surgeon cut open the colonel's shoulder with a stroke of his knife, and the soldier, stiff as if he were on parade with his feet close together, began to read:

"In the battle of the Exiles, in 1747 the Marquis de Brellene, Col. d'Artos, having had an arm carried away, went back to the palisades, saying, 'I have another left for the King's service,' and was killed."

"Are you suffering?" asked the surgeon.

"My name is De Vauconsant," said the colonel. Then, looking at the soldier: "Go on."

"An officer, Monsieur de Belcon-cell, noticed that a personage of high rank, while climbing the breach of Maastricht, had fallen flat and held out his right hand to help him. At this moment a bullet carried away his arm. Without a tremor he held out his left hand, raised his chief, then fell lifeless."

The surgeon, annoyed by the reading said impatiently:

"This man is troublesome."

"Go on!" ordered the colonel impatiently.

The knife plunged into the flesh. The colonel's face blanched, but he turned to the cuirassier:

"Keep on reading."

The man continued:

"English vessels were trying to destroy a battery on the Ille de Re. A captain, seeing his son slain by a shot, turned to his commander: 'God had given me this only child. He has just taken him from me; but that does not prevent going on with our work.' Just as he finished a second shot passed through the ranks, and the father joined the son."

"What progress have you made, sir?" asked the prostrate colonel.

"I shall finish immediately," stammered the surgeon.

The wounded man's breast, streaming with blood, was heaving violently. Nothing was heard except the faint sound of the little saw and the monotonous voice of the soldier:

"The old Margulies de Riverstein of the royal armies wore a wooden leg. A bullet carried it away while he was reconnoitring a post. 'The cannon,' he said, 'wanted to take away my leg, but I cheated it this time, for I have another one in my baggage.' But he died the shot had cut too high."

"Monsieur de Vauconsant is famous for his quietness," said the surgeon in a low tone.

At that moment the colonel made an effort to rise, his face grew very white and smiling, stretched to his full length upon the litter, he seemed asleep.

The soldier's head dropped.

"At the siege of Namur, in 1692, the Comte de Castelnau, who was near Louis XIV in the attack on a fortification, received a musket ball in the breast. The sound of the shot was heard and the monarch asked if anyone was wounded: 'I think,' said the young man, smiling, 'that something grazed me.' An hour after a courier came to the King to report the result of the wound, and could find only the words."

As it was the end of the page the soldier turned the leaf.

"He is dead," said the surgeon.

"He is dead," read the cuirassier. And he shut the little book.

Fuel for Gas Engines

Since the passage of the measures tends to counteract the sluggish combustion of the alcohol and to make it more easily ignited. By adding sufficient acetylene, alcohol vapor can be made to burn as rapidly as gasoline vapor or even more rapidly up to the limits of safety and desirability. With a high percentage of acetylene the explosions become sharp and quick, like dynamite, and produce a ringing sound that is characteristic of acetylene ignited in a gas engine. The quantity of acetylene in the mixture is regulated by varying the percentage of water in the alcohol. Tests have shown that 18 per cent of water, by volume, is sufficient to generate the proportion of acetylene gas required to give a mixture about equal in its effect to gasoline vapor, as indicated by diagrams taken with a manograph.

Another advantage in this system is that the water in the alcohol is removed, which, if carried over with the vapor, tends to pit and corrode the valves and cylinder walls. Tests of the new fuel have shown that this trouble is eliminated. The tests were made in New York by Joseph Tracy, who in everyday life is a consulting engineer, but is better known as a driver of racing machines. A single-cylinder water-cooled De Dion engine was used, and its output absorbed by a dynamo feeding incandescent lamps. The alcohol is first sprayed in an ordinary gasoline carburetor and mixed with air in the usual way. This mixture passes to the carbide cylinder, having a wire netting for the support of a layer of ordinary lamp carbide. The sprayed alcohol and air are thrown downward on the carbide, and pass through to the supply pipe, the end of which opens from the carbide chamber under the netting.

The gas formed is called by the inventors "alcootheine," and is believed to have some interesting characteristics that have not as yet been worked out. The motor can be started cold on alcootheine, there being no need to first warm up the engine by running on gasoline, as with pure alcohol. Owing to the volume of air present in the carbide chamber the motor would ordinarily have to be turned by hand a number of times before the gas would fill the space; so that the expedient was adopted of throwing a little alcohol and water on the carbide. The gas thus generated being at once taken into the cylinder, makes starting possible with a single turn of the crank.

Exact quantitative tests have not been made, so that it is not possible to state definitely the comparative cost of running a motor on alcootheine; but it is estimated that if alcohol were procurable at the price of gasoline—say 25 cents a gallon—a motor would run on alcootheine at the same cost as gasoline. Carbide costs something less than 4 cents a pound in 100-lb. lots, but it increases the fuel value of the gas more than enough to offset its expense.—*The Iron Age*.

about it. People wanted to know why Sir Alexander Peacock's daughter was given these privileges. Sir Alexander himself, a former Premier of Victoria, was very much hurt when he heard of the matter, and hastened to assure the Westralian government firstly, that if his daughter had appeared in Westralia, it was entirely without his sanction; secondly, if she had made claims upon the Westralian railway she had done it without his authority; thirdly, that never during his long political career had he used his influence at all, and, fourthly, to extend the don-headings privilege to a daughter of his, and, fourthly, and finally, he had no daughter, and never had a daughter.

Boston Transcript.

Prospective Employer—"Your parents left you something when they died, did they not?"

Boy—"Oh, yes, sir."

Employer—"And what did they leave you, my boy?"

Boy—"An orphan, sir."

"From a grammatical standpoint," said the fair maid with the lofty forehead, "which do you consider correct, 'I had rather go home' or 'I would rather go home?'"

"Neither," promptly responded the young man. "I'd much rather stay here."

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